

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 949.—VOL. XXXIII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1858. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE PROCLAMATION IN INDIA.

THE Sovereign of these realms has assumed, by virtue of powers conferred upon her by the free Parliament of England, a new and enlarged style and title. The Imperial Caesars of Rome's proudest era could not have boasted a more comprehensive designation than that which is embraced in the high-sounding words, "Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia," with which the proclamation that has been issued to the people of India commences. Such a preamble was well calculated to strike with effect on the ears of those who assembled to listen to the terms in which her Majesty announced the cessation of the rule of the East India Company over the vast regions of Hindostan; for it is the only tendency to Orientalism in the whole production. The descent from the language which declares the existence of the Queen's dominion in every part of the earth, to phraseology as severe, precise, and unornamented as that of an Act of Parliament is instant and sudden. In considering a document of such importance, one naturally reads it as the old Knight of Woodstock did poetry—first for sound and then for sense; and it is impossible not to feel that—supposing no attempt has been made in the translation of the proclamation to adapt it to the genius of the Eastern tongues, in which it is mainly to be disseminated over India—there is positive bathos in the transition from the lofty titular poem to the bald and hackneyed phrase, "Whereas, for divers weighty reasons," with which Englishmen are so

familiar, but which will be *caviare* to the Asiatic multitude. Whether he be its author or not, Lord Stanley will have to bear the responsibility of this piece of composition, and certainly it partakes of his cold and didactic style, and bears internal evidence of having been carefully removed from the slightest touch of Mr. Disraeli's more glowing pen. With this reservation, upon the whole, we think that criticism on this great State paper may fairly cease.

With the principles which it enunciates, and the rule of conduct which it lays down few, we imagine, will be disposed to cavil. Its tenor is dignified and firm, and it speaks as coming from one having authority. It starts with the assumption of unquestioned power, and proceeds at once to the exercise of that power by claiming allegiance and duty as a right about which there is no dispute. Any lower ground than this could not have been taken, under the circumstances, with any chance of producing the impression which is absolutely indispensable to the occasion. It is no use mincing the matter—it was intended to declare the fact that a great constitutional Monarch was inaugurating a despotism, and the more certain and direct the terms in which the announcement was made the better. The declaration of the influences, however, by which the Government of even such a ruler is to be swayed followed in due and proper sequence, and, on the whole, are well developed and laid down in the following sections of the proclamation:—

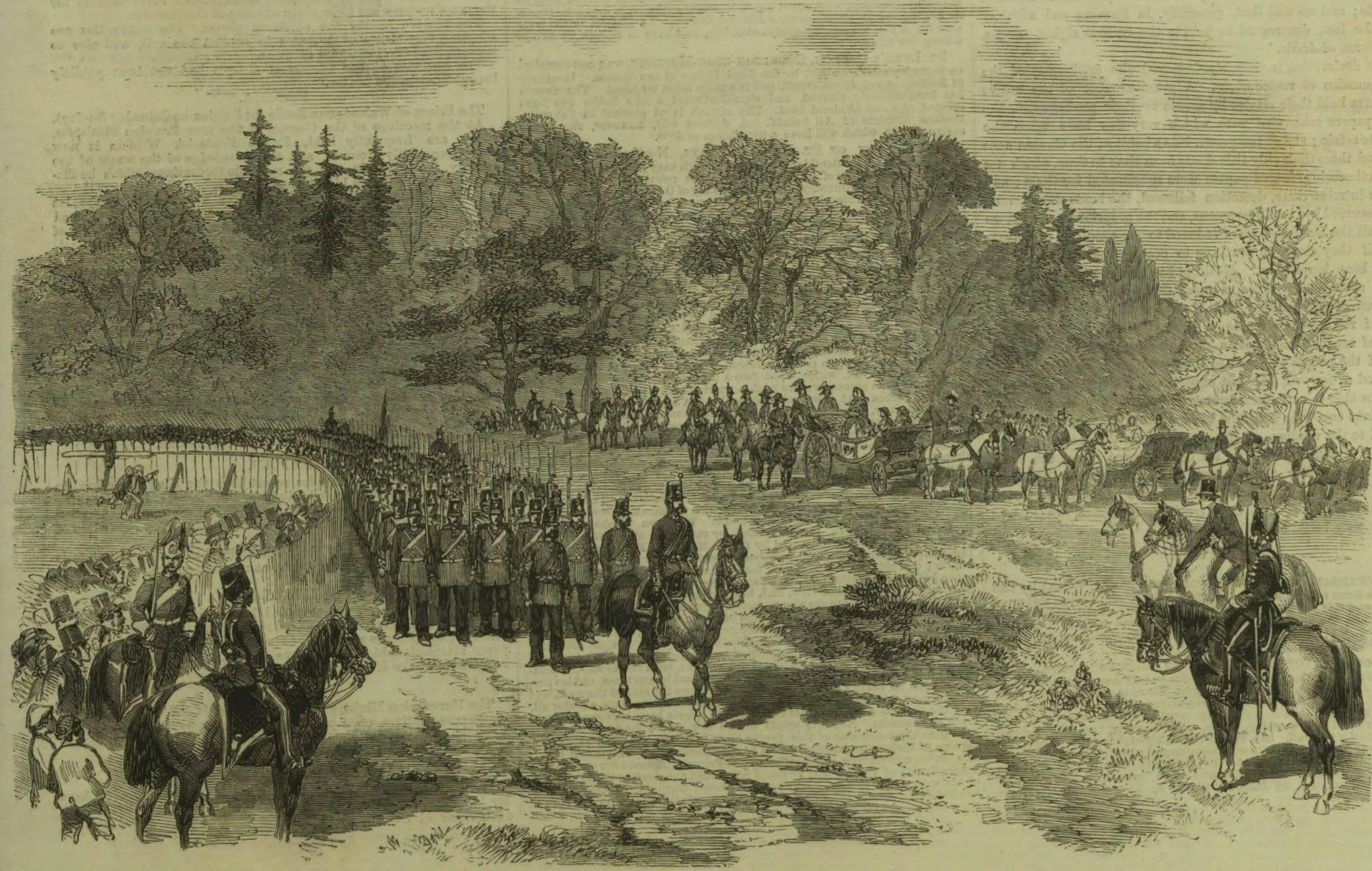
"We hereby announce to the native Princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by us

accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part.

"We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and, while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native Princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil."

Few and simple as are the words in which these declarations are contained, the declarations themselves are large and ample, and suggestive of a policy which, if fairly and fully carried out, gives promise of a consummation most earnestly to be desired—namely, the consolidation of our Indian empire. In the pursuance of such a policy we can find hope for the realisation of that state of things to which the concluding paragraph of the proclamation points when it states that—"When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful ministry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all



HER MAJESTY INSPECTING THE ALDERSHOT DIVISION AT FRIMLEY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

power grant unto us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people."

At the same time, it is not to be denied that, strictly speaking, no new concessions are contained in this manifesto, for similar professions in some shape or other have from time to time been made by the East India Company and its Executive, and which have as often been made to yield to a well-argued-out political necessity or moral obligation, and even to a suggested philanthropic desire for bettering the condition of the people of our Indian dominions. It is rather, then, to the expectation that these principles will be earnestly and sincerely carried out into action under a new and more simply-defined rule that we are to look for the impression which the proclamation is calculated to make on the minds and feelings of the natives, by all classes of whom, except the very lowest, we are told that it was anticipated with the intensest interest and hope. At least, there is some guarantee for the fulfilment of these solemn declarations, inasmuch as India will now be as directly subjected to the influence and the government of Parliament as any other portion of these realms; and there is no longer the same facility for the escape of good intentions through the numerous loopholes which the double government afforded to an ambitious or unscrupulous Administration.

If we were to select any section of the proclamation which is at all likely to lead to controversy in this country, it is that which touches on the delicate question of the religion of India. The principle on which that subject is to be dealt with is enumerated broadly enough in the statement in which her Majesty says:—"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure. And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge." There is a large and by no means insignificant party in the State and in the Church, in its widest sense, which will be ready enough to construe these words into an absolute renunciation of Christianity in relation to the future government of India; and we shall probably hear very pronounced opinions on the subject in Exeter Hall next May. Having no desire to anticipate the polemical storm which will no doubt be at its height at that season, it may suffice to say that, without some such enunciation the proclamation would have been as unsatisfactory to the majority of the people of England as it would have been worse than null and of no effect as regards the people of India.

With reference to the amnesty which has been offered to the disaffected and the rebellious, it could hardly have been less if it was to have been efficacious in the native point of view, and it could not have been larger consistently with what was due to the home feelings of Englishmen. It was a difficult clause in the proclamation to frame, and involved considerable nicety of adjustment; and its result it is not easy at once to foresee. Perhaps, however, there is no part of the document in question which is more likely to be effectual in carrying out the amnesty than the following:—"We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India."

In this declaration is probably involved the settlement of the vexed question of resumptons. A great number of the native landowners hold their estates by grants to their predecessors, the original papers connected with which very few have taken the trouble to retain; and it has grown into a habit of the Government to demand these their only title-deeds from time to time, which not being forthcoming, forged papers were substituted for them; and when, as in most cases, detection followed, the lands were immediately resumed by the Government, and the proprietors of what we should call the fee-simple were reduced to the condition of tenants at will, if they chose to continue to occupy estates which had hitherto been hereditary. Nothing has tended more to alienate the class of natives which was most desirable to conciliate than this course of proceeding; and if, under the new régime, the system of resumptons ceases, a great step will be made in the process of reconciliation of a most important and influential section of the people of India to the dominion of England.

For good or for evil, the last experiment which this country is likely to be able to make in reference to the complete incorporation of India into our rule has now been solemnly inaugurated. To time, and to the wisdom or the weakness, as the case may be, of those who are intrusted with its development, must the event be committed. For the present, we can only hope that the duties of this great mission which we have undertaken may be faithfully discharged, and that truth and justice, peace and happiness, may be its issue.

THE LOWNDEAN PROFESSORSHIP OF ASTRONOMY, vacant by the death of the Dean of Ely, has been conferred upon Mr. Adams, Fellow of Pembroke, and late Fellow of St. John's. It will be remembered that Mr. Adams claimed the discovery of the planet Neptune with M. Leverrier, which honour, it is understood, he lost by not timely publishing the result of his investigations.

DEATH OF THE YOUNGEST SISTER OF ROBERT BURNS.—This old lady, Mrs. Begg, who has lived for twelve or fourteen years at Bridge-house, near Ayr, died somewhat suddenly on Saturday morning last. She had caught a slight cold about the beginning of the week, but had apparently recovered, when on Friday evening she became faint, and gradually sank till next morning, when, after drawing two long inspirations, she quietly expired. She was in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Her name was Isabella, and she was the youngest sister of the poet. She had a strong family resemblance to the bard, and warmly cherished the memory of her gifted brother. She was to be interred in the burying-ground of "Alloway's Auld Haunted Kirk," on Thursday, in the same grave as her father.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ALDERSHOTT.

THE long-deferred visit of the Queen to the military camp at Aldershot took place on Tuesday week. The troops were paraded at nine o'clock in their active service full marching order, and before ten o'clock the whole force was marching towards Frimley in four brigades, each formed into continuous columns. The first brigade, under the command of Lord William Paulet, led the van. It consisted of a field battery of artillery, the second battalion of the 13th Light Infantry, the 1st Staffordshire Militia, the North Cork Rifles, and the 36th Light Infantry. The second brigade followed, under the command of General Laurence, comprising a field battery, a detachment of Royal Engineers, the 9th Regiment of Foot, the East Kent Militia, the Oxfordshire Militia, and the West York Rifles. The third brigade, commanded by General Spencer, consisted of a field battery of artillery, the 47th Regiment, the Stirlingshire Militia, and the North Down Rifles. The cavalry brigade was commanded by General Laurence, and consisted of a troop of Horse Artillery, the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 10th Hussars. The battalion of the Military Train, and Ambulance Corps, with a guard of the North Down Rifles, brought up the rear. Thus the whole division consisted of eleven regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, twenty-four guns, a detachment of engineers, and a battalion of the Military Train, in all about 12,000 or 13,000 men—a very respectable force to move with facility even for a few miles along a turnpike-road. The column took the direct route along the Winchester road, passing through the camp across the railway bridge at the Farnborough station of the South-western line through Farnborough and Frimley to Frimley-green, upon the advance guard reaching which place, the whole column, which extended for several miles along the road, halted to await the arrival of the Royal party.

Her Majesty and those who accompanied her left Windsor Castle shortly after ten o'clock in the morning. The Royal party, which consisted of the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Manchester, the Hon. Mary Bute, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, &c., drove across the country as far as Frimley-common, where they arrived at about half-past eleven. The horses having been changed, the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, who was attired in the undress uniform of a general officer, and a large Staff, took up their stations on Frimley-green.

The column of troops was again set in motion, and marched past the Queen's carriage without carrying arms or dipping the colours; in fact, in exactly the same order as if on a long march. The appearance of the troops in heavy marching order, incumbered by all the useful but inelegant accessories of active service, if not so gay as when on parade, is infinitely more martial, and impresses the spectator with the idea that he is witnessing a really effective military force and not a mere holiday procession. The discipline of the troops seemed admirable: regiment after regiment, as they rounded the inclosure and defiled past the Staff, stepping as one man, showed the strict training they had been under, and the advantages of teaching the troops to act together, not in regiments but in large brigades and divisions. The Queen remained standing during the whole time occupied by the passing of the column, upwards of an hour and a half. After passing through Frimley the column struck into a cross road, and after making a circuit of a couple of miles again formed on the main road to the camp, a little beyond the Farnborough station. After the passing of the rear guard the Royal party drove rapidly in the direction of the camp, again meeting the head of the column as it emerged upon the Aldershot-road. The cortège took up their station on the edge of Cool-common, where it remained until the troops had filed past a second time, which second inspection did not terminate until about half-past two o'clock.

As soon as the rearward of the little army had entered the precinct of the camp, the Queen and the suite drove off to the Royal Pavilion, where they partook of a hasty lunch, and again started for Windsor Castle shortly after half-past three. The party, as they returned through the camp, were received with the customary Royal salute. It is understood that the Queen expressed herself especially gratified at the perfect state of discipline in which the whole of the troops composing the division were kept.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Under the sanction of the Earl of Westmoreland, Mr. Douglas Thompson has been appointed Professor of Elocution to the Royal Academy of Music, and gave his inaugural lecture on the afternoon of Saturday last in the concert-room of the academy. Mr. Thompson's lecture gave such satisfaction that he has been requested to repeat it, which he does this day (Saturday), at two o'clock.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A letter from Valencia, dated Monday, states that the shore end of the cable has been laid and a splice made with the deep-sea line, five miles out at sea. Captain Kell, who has been laying this portion of the cable, and has been here since the middle of October, leaves for London to-morrow, but expects to return in the spring to under-run more of the deep-sea line. The schooner *Stag*, which arrived here on the 26th of October, with seven miles of shore cable from London, leaves immediately with all the spare cable and stores. Mr. Collett is the only member of the Atlantic Telegraph staff left, and he is to remain in charge during the winter.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK, was consecrated on Saturday afternoon last by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. It stands in Bedford-street, Brook-street, and is a plain brick building. The church has been recently cleaned and repainted, and a new belfry has been erected, at a cost of about £400. The church is at present in the ecclesiastical districts of All Saints'. A district will, however, shortly be assigned to it, which will have a population of 8000.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, FINEDON, Northamptonshire, a cross church of considerable interest, and which may justly be reckoned as one of the finest types of a parish church in the county, was reopened for Divine worship on Thursday week—the Bishop of Oxford being the preacher on the occasion. This church consists of a nave, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, chancel, west tower and spire, and a parlour porch. With the exception of the tower and spire the structure is of one date, and was probably erected about the middle of the fourteenth century.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO.—The following lively description of this petty principality, which in the notion of many has no more legitimate existence than Liliput or Tom Titler's Ground, appeared in the *Daily News*, from a correspondent at Monaco:—"On the crown of a rock which rises majestically from the Mediterranean between Nice and Genoa stands Monaco, the capital, and, since 1848, the only town of the principality of the same name. From the sea, and at a distance, this rock, with the tongue of land that connects it with the Continent, has the appearance of a dismantled line-of-battle ship chained by a gigantic cable to the surrounding mountains. On drawing nearer, the eye is charmed by the rugged grandeur of the rock, which, split into a thousand crevices by an eternal warfare with the ocean, bristles with a warrior's crown of huge cacti and Barbary fig-trees. At every point accessible to a human foot there stands a wall of masonry, raised in the days when might was right, and before that awful vindicator of the equality of man—gunpowder—had proved that works of this character were only prison-houses for their garrisons. An article in the *Press* states that a few fortified works would 'render Monaco almost impregnable.' This is not strictly correct. The semicircle of mountains which incloses the principality belongs to Sardinia. From these heights an assailing army, composed of two average cricket-bowlers from 'Lord's,' armed with turnips and such like missiles, flanked by a light company of six Eton boys, provided with peashooters, would compel the place to capitulate in twenty-four hours. The town, perched as I have described on this rock, is surrounded by ramparts, along which runs a pleasant public walk, constructed by Prince Honoré. Four narrow streets, badly paved and not lighted up, compose the capital. The palace, an extensive building of a singular construction, faces the entrance to these streets. The space between the latter and the palace forms a square, planted with trees, from which a magnificent view, and, in summer, a delightful sea breeze, are obtained. In this square are also numerous pyramids of heavy shot and shell in a rusty condition, with cannon, some of which were left by the French on their retreat from the principality in the great disasters of the Empire. The other broadside of the supposed line-of-battle ship faces the mountains of which I have spoken. A narrow strip of land separates the rock from the latter; and it is this petty vale which constitutes, with the town, the principality of Monaco. The vale glows with orange and lemon trees, and is a perfect garden in beauty. The sea runs inland along the side of the rock, and thus forms a minute port. My chief object at present is to state, once for all, that the hints of a reported sale of Monaco to Russia have no foundation in truth or in reason. Not only would Russia not derive the faintest advantage from the possession of this pretty little orangery, but the mere conception of such an acquisition would be a political error, and would result in a diplomatic repulse. The rights of the Prince of Monaco are guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, and he could not forfeit them without the consent of the contracting Powers. No country, except Sardinia, in whose sides the little principality acts the part of a thorn, would exchange hard cash for a defenceless rock."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at the Tuileries from Compiègne on Sunday afternoon.

The *Presse* announces that the Corps Legislatif will be opened on the 4th or 5th of February in the new gallery of the Louvre.

The inauguration of the vast new barracks at the Château d'Eau, which was adjourned on December 2nd in consequence of the Emperor's prolonged stay at Compiègne, is fixed for Wednesday next. It is stated in the Government journals that Baron Gros has made a treaty with Japan as favourable to France in all respects as that concluded by Lord Elgin is to England.

Preparations are being made at the Military School of St. Cyr to receive the Emperor, who is expected to visit that establishment in a few days. A magnificent cavalry barracks has lately been added to the school.

A mixed commission has been appointed by the Ministers of Marine and Public Works to report on the important question of harbours of refuge.

The bust of the King of Sardinia, executed by Marochetti, to be presented to the city of Paris, arrived at the Hôtel de Ville on Friday week, in charge of a secretary of the Sardinian legation.

Madame Barrot, the mother of M. Odilon Barrot, and of MM. Ferdinand and Adolphe Barrot, died in Paris on Sunday night, at the age of ninety-three years. She was the widow of the M. Barrot who voted in the Convention for banishing Louis XVI. instead of beheading him.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Paris on his way to Cannes. He attended the Institute on Saturday last, when some scientific papers were read.

It is said that General Froissard, who commanded the right attack before Sebastopol, is to be appointed a member of the Committee of Fortifications, in place of General Ardant, killed by accident at Vincennes.

The directors of the Northern Railway Company have decided on the plan for their new terminus at Paris, which is to be constructed early in the spring. The front will be, it is said, three times the length of that of the Strasbourg Company. It will be divided into seven distinct buildings, of which the principal will be in the centre, and will serve as the station for the arrival of the great trains. Part of the new terminus will be erected on the unoccupied ground to the right of the old one.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabella opened the Cortes in person on the 1st inst., making a longer speech than usual for a Spanish Sovereign. Peace and prosperity reign internally; and the relations of her Most Catholic Majesty with foreign Powers is, in all respects, most cordial. The following are the only paragraphs of interest:—

The Supreme Pontiff continues to give me distinguished proofs of his benevolence, and, in my lively desire to end the difficulties created by the vicissitudes of the times, I have given instructions to my Ambassador at Rome to arrange with the Holy See in a manner the most conducive to the interests of the Church and the State the solution of all pending questions.

I have adopted all the means compatible with the national dignity to prevent peace being disturbed between two countries bound by fraternal ties; but if, contrary to my wishes and hopes, an immediate result is not obtained by pacific negotiations, I will employ the resources already prepared in support of my demands, with a vigour and energy equal to the moderation and temperance which have been displayed in the long period of the differences existing with the Government of Mexico.

Some ships of the squadron assembled at the Havannah are stationed in the river of Tampico, and also in the waters of the island of Sacrificios, with the object of protecting the interests and the lives of my subjects.

The Emperor of Morocco has now recognised, as he has not done until now, a principle embodied in the treaties concluded with Spain, in virtue of which he has agreed to pay an indemnity for the ship captured by the Moors of the Riff more than two years ago. I trust that he will continue to satisfy in like manner my demands, that I may no longer be obliged to have recourse to force to ensure respect to the Spanish flag, and that there will be no repetition of the excesses committed against our fortresses and our merchant-ships by the Moors of the Riff at various periods.

The outrages of which our missionaries were the victims in Asia have obliged me to send, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, a military expedition to Cochinchina. The land and sea force will not, should the occasion occur, be below the traditions and the memory of the exploits which always distinguish the Spanish soldier when defending the interests and the honour of his country and his Sovereign. The army, which, by its courage and discipline, has constantly rendered so many eminent services, becomes each day more and more deserving of my Royal benevolence, and of the gratitude of the country; as also the navy, whose progress gave me complete satisfaction on my visiting one of our principal maritime establishments.

PORTUGAL.

The King, who has been laid up for some days with an attack of measles, is now much better, and is gradually getting well.

The Infante Dom Luis has returned from his cruise to Madeira, and the Azores on board the *Bartholomew Dias*.

A subscription has been set on foot in Lisbon for the relief of the sufferers at St. Ube's by the recent earthquake. Performances for the same purpose are to be given at some of the theatres.

The disease among the cattle continues. The authorities are adopting very stringent measures to combat the evil, and also to prevent the sale of diseased carcasses.

The question of the *Charles et Georges* had not been publicly brought before the Cortes.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Wales leaves Berlin for London on Saturday (to-day). At the meetings of the Council of the new Prussian Ministers, which are frequently held, Prince Frederick William is now almost constantly present; and the knowledge of the wants of the country, the judgment, and the aptitude for business which he displays are spoken of in high terms.

A letter (in the *Continental Review*) from Florence, dated the 1st instant, says:—"His Majesty the King of Prussia has reached Florence, accompanied by seventy persons and many carloads of baggage. He lives at the Hôtel de la Ville, a splendid caravanserai, kept by a Prussian. Besides the Queen, there are with the King one of his young nephews and a young Princess. He has been visited by the Grand Duke and the whole of the Grand Ducal family."

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria on the 2nd received the Archbishop of Vienna, who took leave on his departure for Rome, where he goes to receive the hat of Cardinal. His Majesty also received the reigning Prince of Liechtenstein, who had arrived the day before from his country seat at Eisgrieb.

Letters from Vienna represent that the Austrian Government is taking precautions on the Galician frontier, as if foreseeing some outbreak in Moldo-Wallachia. Count Buol and Prince Kallimaki, the Turkish Ambassador, hold frequent conferences.

NAPLES.

Letters received from Naples assert that the King has offered to the Western Powers to re-establish diplomatic relations by sending Ambassadors mutually, and that the English Government has replied that everything would be subordinate to a satisfactory regulation of amnesty.

Advices from Naples of the 26th state that Mount Vesuvius is again in full eruption, and presents a most magnificent spectacle at night.

SWITZERLAND.

The Marquis Turgot, accompanied by all the persons connected with the French Embassy, has been received by the Federal Council. His Excellency made a speech, in which he declared that the Emperor attached a high importance to the maintenance of friendly relations with the Helvetic Republic.

HANOVER.

The Hanoverian Ministry has just been defeated in the Chamber of Representatives on a proposition to increase the direct taxes. Very lately it was defeated in the Upper Chamber on a question relating to the administration of justice.

MR. GLADSTONE AT CORFU.

We read in a letter from Corfu, Nov. 30:—"Since his arrival here Mr. Gladstone has been in communication with all the Greek authorities of Corfu. On Thursday (Nov. 25) he called on the

Bishop, and had a long conference with him. He has also visited the churches and every object of interest in the city. On Friday the Queen's warrant appointing him Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands was read to a full meeting of the Senate, and he on that occasion delivered a speech in Italian. In that address Mr. Gladstone defined the powers and the purpose of his office. The latter, he said, was to ascertain by what means the object of the Protectorate may be best attained, with a view, not to British interests, but to those of Europe and of the Ionian Republic itself, and for that purpose he solicited, he said he could not command, the co-operation of all the Ionian authorities.

The President of the Senate returned an appropriate reply, expressing gratitude to her Majesty, and promising all assistance to Mr. Gladstone in his mission.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Central American question, and the stoppage of Walker's filibustering vessel at Mobile, were the principal topics of interest in America.

The *New York Herald* says:—"The determination of the Government not to grant a clearance to the vessel that was to convey the Walker emigrants to Nicaragua caused quite a commotion on Friday among the 'manifest destinarians' in Mobile who had gathered round the office of the agent of Walker, and demanded instant transportation or their passage-money. This excitement had somewhat subsided upon the assurance of the deputy collector to the mob that no doubt definite instructions would be received from Washington the next day. We announced some days since the determination of Government to place no reliance in the assertions of Walker and his friends that the expedition was of a peaceful character, as similar representations had been made respecting his last expedition to Nicaragua. On this ground the Government had determined not to grant a clearance to vessels conveying Walker or his officers, or sent off with men by him and his associates."

M. Yrissari had notified the Government of the names of all parties to whom he had furnished passports for Nicaragua. They were all to have sailed from New York in the steamer *Washington*, some on the 6th of November, and some on the 9th of December. He gave passports to no one sailing from southern ports, and declares those used at Mobile on the late occasion were spurious.

Reports were in circulation at Washington on the 23rd, but were not credited, that General Walker, with five hundred filibusters, had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Government officers, and departed for Nicaragua.

A Washington despatch says:—"It is known here that Louis Napoleon has determined to send a Minister to Nicaragua, for the purpose of making a treaty and heading off the designs that are attributed to this country in reference to the transit route through Nicaragua."

An effort is to be made early in the Session of Congress to bring Oregon into the Union as a State.

Advices from California to November 5 state that the mail steamer of that date sailed for Panama with two millions and a quarter of dollars on freight.

On the morning of the 19th ult. the roof of the New State Arsenal, situated on the north-east corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, fell with a tremendous crash, carrying with it the upper story of the northern, eastern, and southern walls. The building was nearly completed, and would have been occupied by the State authorities in a few days but for this casualty.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the last mail we learn that Sir George Grey arrived at Capetown from the frontier on the 22nd of October. Mutual concessions have been made between Moshesh and the Free State. The boundary now established is nearly identical with that formerly laid down by Major Harden. The *Cape Monitor* is not sanguine of permanent peace. Affairs are rather unsettled on the colonial frontier. Thefts are considerably increased, especially of cattle. The Chief Umhala and two of his councillors have been found guilty, by a special criminal court, of attempting to levy war in South Africa against her Majesty; sentence deferred. The smallpox continues very virulent, especially among the coloured population. No correct register is kept. The emigrant passengers from the burnt ship *Eastern City* have been forwarded to Melbourne by the *Caroline Elizabeth*. Five million pounds of wool, valued at £280,000, have been shipped from Algoa Bay this season. The export of fine wool is steadily increasing. There is no intelligence from Dr. Livingstone. The *Capetown Mail* recommends its readers not to be too sanguine of the success of the expedition. We have received (says the *Capetown Mail*) altogether 1749 immigrants from England, all of whom appear to be finding their way to suitable employments. A hundred and seventy-five immigrants from Holland have also arrived, and more Germans are expected, to be settled in British Kaffraria. It is stated (says the *Mercantile Advertiser*) that Sandili, late great chief of the Gikas and now native policeman at the Dohne, is about to pay a state visit to Capetown, to meet his Royal children, who are at present being educated at Bishop Gray's institution, near Protea.

The *Morning Post* states that Mr. Horace Rumbold is appointed her Majesty's Minister at Peking. Some weeks ago a statement appeared, apparently on good authority, that Lord Elgin's brother, the Hon. Frederick Bruce, was to be the new Minister.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN SWEDEN.—A Stockholm telegram of Dec. 4 says that the Regent intends to propose the abolition of the edicts of Gustavus Vasa against converts to the Roman Catholic faith, in consequence of the harsh manner in which these laws have lately been put in force.

THE EAST.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 1st inst. The Ambassadors of the great Powers have met in conference, during two consecutive days, to deliberate on the critical state of the Principalities. There is an extraordinary movement and activity among the members of the diplomatic corps. The reserve of the army in Asia has been called out.

MEXICO.—Advices state that the Liberals, under General Blane, entered the city of Mexico on the 15th of October, and advanced within one block of the capital, when, owing to want of co-operation, they withdrew to Jacobuna. Zuloaga made stout resistance, having 400 killed and a large number wounded. The entire Republic, with the exception of the capital, is said to be in the hands of the Liberals, and the speedy overthrow of Zuloaga's Government is considered inevitable.

MAILS FOR SWEDEN.—The following notice has been issued from the General Post Office:—"The packets conveying mails once a week between Grimsby and Gothenburg, under a contract with the Swedish Government, are about to cease their voyages, the last vessel being appointed to sail from Grimsby on the morning of the 11th instant (this day), after which date, therefore, no mails can be sent by that route until the reopening of the navigation next spring; of which due notice will be given."

M. DE LAMARTINE has published a long and eloquent address to his readers in the last number of the *Entretiens*. He denies that that publication is likely to come to a speedy end. Never was the work more dear to him, he says; never more necessary to his existence. "My only patrimony under the sun," he adds, "is my pen." At the end he frankly says to his readers that he in his time has aided them, and that now it is their turn to aid him. M. de Lamartine would seem to have no immediate intention of quitting France.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The Steam Navigation Company's mail-boat *Ethiopia*, Captain A. P. French, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday. Her dates are:—Cameroon, October 29; Old Calabar, Nov. 1; Bonny, Nov. 3; Lagos, Nov. 5; Liberia, Nov. 25; Sierra Leone, Nov. 20. Her cargo includes a quantity of ivory and palm oil. A meeting was held at Sierra Leone on the 12th of November for the organisation of a vigilance committee to raise funds for the employment of an agent in England to advocate the cause of the colonists at large, in order to obtain the same rights which are enjoyed by her Majesty's subjects in other colonies of the British empire. Trade is very dull at Fernando Po, and dissatisfaction is expressed by the settlers on account of the Spanish Government having converted the island into a penal settlement. The majority of the settlers propose migrating to a new settlement, to be called Victoria, in Ambrose Bay, on the mainland. There is no commerce at Cameroons, Old Calabar, or Bonny. Kings Palma and Coobra occupy opposite banks on the latter river, and are at war. Palma had seven war canoes afloat; Coobra did not appear while the *Ethiopia* was there. At Acora the war has ceased with the Crobbies, who pay £10,000 sterling. A French vessel has been to Liberia shipping slaves, called *Niagara*. Her Majesty's steam-ship *Atalanta* and the United States' frigate *Niagara* were in the roads, and the Liberian Government had applied to them and had received protection. It is said that the French vessel has now left the coast.

INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Overland Express, in anticipation of the Bombay Mail, arrived in London on Saturday night, bringing dates to November 9. The principal intelligence is the proclamation of the Queen in India. We give elsewhere this important State document, and a supplementary proclamation by the Governor-General. Both would seem to have been read in the chief towns of the three Presidencies amid great rejoicing and excitement.

The Royal proclamation was read in Bombay on the 1st ult. from a platform erected on the steps of the Townhall. The civil, military, and naval officers of Government having met the Governor in the Durbar-room, a procession was formed, preceded by trumpeters and chobdars, which had a very grand effect. On arriving at the front of the platform, a flourish of trumpets was blown, and the Chief Secretary to Government stepped forward and read in English the Royal proclamation. At its conclusion the Royal standard of England was unfurled, the bands struck up "God Save the Queen," and a Royal salute from the ramparts of Fort George proclaimed that Victoria I. had assumed the sovereignty of India. The cheers from the platform were taken up by ten thousand voices from the crowd beneath, until tower and steeple almost trembled with the reverberation. In the evening the whole town was illuminated, a brilliant display of fireworks took place on the Esplanade, and all the vessels in the harbour were lighted up with great brilliancy.

As to other events there is not much to record. The rebellion in Central India is dying out. Tantia Topee has disappeared from the late scene of his operations, but has done so in a manner which cannot be called eminently satisfactory. General Michel, after beating him at Sindwa, misled by false information, pursued him in a direction which he had not taken, and had to retrace his steps on ascertaining that the slippery chief had run down south past Multahone to Korai. General Michel, however, made up for the lost time, caught Tantia Topee at Korai, beat him with heavy loss, and cut his army in two. Unhappily the pursuit was directed on that division which had fled north to Khimlassa, Tantia Topee with the main body escaping south to Bagrode, whence, being turned by the advance of Parke's Rajpootana Brigade from Bhilsa, he made off to the Nerbudda, where he is said to have crossed. Where he will go is not known. Kerr's Mahratta Horse, which was at Hosungabad on the 27th of October, was in close pursuit. Our troops are moving on Ellichpore, Jaulnah, and Ahmednuggur.

The following is Lord Clyde's proclamation to the people of Oude on taking the field:—

October 23.

The Commander-in-Chief proclaims to the people of Oude that, under the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, he comes to enforce the law.

To enable him to effect this without damage to life and property, resistance must cease on the part of the people.

The most exact discipline will be preserved in the camps and on the march; and when there is no resistance houses and crops will be spared, and no plundering allowed in the towns and villages.

But wherever there is resistance, or even a single shot fired against the troops, the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought upon themselves. Their houses will be burnt and their villages plundered. This proclamation includes all ranks of the people, from the Talookdars to the poorest ryots.

The Commander-in-Chief invites all the well-disposed to remain in their towns and villages, where they will be sure of his protection against all violence.

CLYDE.

The Commander-in-Chief was to move on the 29th of October by Suraoon. Beni Madho was to be attacked at Shunkerpore. In combination with the movements of Lord Clyde, the Futturgurh and Shahjehanpore Brigades of the army of Rohilund had moved in the third week of October, the first crossing the Ganges below the junction of the Ram-Gunga, occupied Palce and Sandee without resistance, then moved on Roheea, Nurput Singh's fort, celebrated by General Walpole's disaster. This column would clear the country along the left banks of the Ganges down to the Cawnpore and Lucknow roads. The second, under Brigadier Troup, started from Shahjehanpore, and, clearing Mohumdee, would sweep the north-eastern face of Oude, in the direction of Lucknow.

There have been many brilliant engagements. Birwa, ten miles from Sundeela, and reputed a very strong fort, was taken by Brigadier Barker on the 21st of October, with the loss to us of 100 killed and wounded. Near Sultanpore a body of rebels, the old Nusseerabad Brigade, which had the audacity to approach our lines, were beaten by Brigadier Horsford, with a loss of eighty killed and four guns on their part. Other minor engagements have illustrated our arms.

In Behar the districts inclosed between the Ganges and the Soane have been cleared of the enemy, who were severely beaten in three engagements, but, as in Central India, many of them have been able to retire into the hills to the westward. With the exception of continued disturbance, though of a slight nature, in Kandeish, Western India remains quiet.

We have to record coming political changes at Calcutta:—Mr. Halliday, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, retires next May, and will be succeeded by Mr. Grant; Mr. Montgomery will thus become member of Council; Mr. Edmonstone will be Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces; and Colonel Edwardes will succeed Sir John Lawrence in the government of the Punjab. The native magistrate of Calcutta, Baboo Kishory Chund Mitra, has been dismissed from office by the Government.

PECULATING RUSSIAN GENERALS.—The trial of the Russian Generals accused of peculation during the campaign in the Crimea is to commence in January. The principal witness is a French corporal, retired from the service, who was taken prisoner in the Crimea, and, having by accident discovered where a sum of 100,000 roubles was concealed, gave information to the Russian authorities.

THE PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.—M. Poinso, the distinguished member of the French Institute, and celebrated for the discovery of the theory of couples in mechanics, has recently solved an important problem which has baffled the ingenuity of mathematicians since the time of Newton. It is well known that the intersections of the terrestrial equator with the ecliptic, called the equinoxes, never occur twice at the same point, but that every year they appear to recede by about 50.18 seconds. This retrograde motion is called the "precession of the equinoxes." To explain this motion by the theory of universal gravitation became an important problem at the time when Newton made that great discovery. He himself attempted an explanation of it, but the imperfect state of astronomy at that period deprived him of the advantage of certain data which were indispensable to arrive at the desired solution. In 1747, Bradley, by a series of laborious observations, patiently continued for the space of twenty years, at length ascertained that the earth's axis had a peculiar swinging motion, of which no astronomer before him had even suspected the existence; and this motion he called "nutation." He also proved that this nutation, which causes the axis of the earth to describe in space a sort of fluted cone, having a base of an elliptical form, but modified by certain minute undulations, about 1400 in number, was closely connected with the motion of precession. D'Alembert then took up the problem, and in 1749 published a solution of it, which indeed accounts for the above motions in a general way, but is far from sufficient to explain the cause of those singular undulations which the pole of the earth describes. The delicacy of the question will be easily understood from the fact that within the compass of the earth the axis appears to have no motion at all, and that the phenomenon of nutation is only perceptible at an immeasurable distance in the heavens. We now come to M. Poinso's admirable solution, founded on his well-known theory of couples. Neglecting all useless considerations that had embarrassed his predecessors, he proves by mathematical calculations, which, considering the difficulty of the problem, have the merit of extraordinary simplicity, that, by the law of gravitation, the earth's axis must describe an oscillation of 1.08 second in virtue of the attraction of the sun, and 16.9 seconds in virtue of that of the moon, or about 18 seconds in all, in the course of nine years and three months, after which a similar oscillation takes place in the contrary direction. This quantity of 18 seconds all but exactly coincides with the results of observation; and his determination of the precession is equally exact, since he finds it to be 50.4 seconds. It must be borne in mind that observation always has a great advantage over calculation in astronomy, since it gives facts as they are; while in calculation it is often necessary to reject certain small quantities which stand in the way of integration. M. Poinso also proves a singular fact—viz., that the precession would be the same if the earth, instead of being a solid spheroid, were hollow, or if its mass or volume were changed, provided its momentum of inertia remain the same. Thus all D'Alembert's complicated speculations touching the influence of the sea, the nature of the strata of the earth, &c., turn out to be useless. M. Poinso demonstrates various other curious theorems connected with the subject, but which are too abstruse to be mentioned here.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF HADDINGTON.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS HAMILTON, ninth Earl of Haddington, and Baron of Binning and Byres, in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baron Melros, of Tynninghame, in the county of Haddington, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood House, K.T. and P.C., was the only child of Charles, the eighth Earl, by his wife, Lady Sophia Hope, third daughter of John, second Earl of Hope. He was born the 21st of June, 1780, and married, the 13th of November, 1802, Lady Maria Parker, the only surviving child of George, fourth Earl of Macclesfield, which lady survives her husband. He succeeded to the earldom and other Scottish honours on the death of his father, the 17th of March, 1828. He had previously been created a peer of the United Kingdom the 24th of July, 1827, as Baron Melros. His Lordship was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1801, and M.A. in 1815. He sat in the House of Commons from 1818 to 1826, as representative for Rochester. On the formation of Sir Robert Peel's first Administration in December, 1834, his Lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which high office he held for but a very short period, owing to the breaking up of the Government. When Sir Robert Peel returned to power in the autumn of 1841 the Earl of Haddington was made First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet. In January, 1846, he was named Lord Privy Seal, but retired with his party in the July following. His Lordship, although opposed to the Reform Bill and other Whig measures, adopted the views of Sir Robert Peel with regard to the repeal of the Corn Laws and the commercial changes that followed. Latterly the Earl rarely interfered in politics. In 1853 he was made a Knight of the Order of the Thistle. He was also Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood House, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, a Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire. The Earl died on the 1st inst. at his seat, Tynninghame Castle, Haddingtonshire. As his Lordship has had no issue, the barony of Melros becomes extinct, while the Scottish earldom and barony devolve upon his cousin, George Baillie, Esq., of Mellerstain and Jerviswood, the great-grandson of Thomas, the sixth Earl. Mr. Baillie, now tenth Earl of Haddington, was born in 1802, and married, in 1824, Georgina, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Markham, and has five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, George, now Lord Binning, is married to Helen, daughter of Sir George Warrender, Bart.; and the eldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Douglas.

THE EARL OF COURTOWN.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES THOMAS STOPFORD, fourth Earl of Courtown, Viscount Stopford and Baron Courtown, in the county of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Salfersford, of Salfersford, Cheshire, in the Peerage of Great Britain, was the eldest son of James George, the third Earl, by his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, and was born on the 27th of March, 1794. He succeeded his father as fourth Earl on the 15th of June, 1835. He married, first, on the 4th of July, 1822, his cousin, Lady Charlotte Montagu Scott, daughter of the 10th Duke of Buccleuch, by whom (who died on the 20th of February, 1828) he had three sons, two of whom survive him. He married, secondly, on the 20th of October, 1850, Dora, daughter of the late Chief Justice the Right Hon. E. Pennefather, by whom (who survives him) he has had three other sons. The Earl died at his seat, Courtown, Gorey, in the county of Wexford, on the 20th ult. He is succeeded by his eldest son, James George Henry, an officer of the Grenadier Guards, now the fifth Earl of Courtown, who is married to Elizabeth Frances, second daughter of Lord Sondes, and has two sons and four daughters. The family of Stopford, Earls of Courtown, descend from James Stopford, of Salfersford, Cheshire, an officer of rank and note in the Parliamentary army, in 1641, who served in Ireland, and obtained considerable grants of land there. The Stopfords have been distinguished in the army, and especially in the navy. Sir Robert Stopford, Rear-Admiral of England, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, was uncle of the Earl just deceased; and his Lordship's brother is the present eminent Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the Red.

SIR JOSEPH BAILEY, BART.

SIR JOSEPH BAILEY, Bart., of Glanusk Park, in the county of Brecon, was the youngest son of John Bailey, Esq., and was the only male descendant of the Yorkshire family. He was born at Great Wymondley, Suffolk, in 1783, and inherited, at great wealth, from his uncle, Richard Crawshaw. In 1810, a fortune of £100,000 was bequeathed to him by his uncle, Richard Crawshaw. His wealth increased by his extensive ironworks at Nant-y-Glo; and he became possessed of considerable estates in the counties of Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Hereford, and Bucks, in several of which he was a Baronet in his property. He was created a Baronet in June, 1852. Sir Joseph Bailey, who was a Conservative, first sat in Parliament, in 1835, as member for Worcester, and represented that city until 1847; and he has since that time until his death been member for the county of Brecon. He was High Sheriff of Monmouthshire in 1823, and was Vice-Chairman of the Birkenhead Dock Company. Sir Joseph married, first, the 10th of October, 1810, Maria, fourth daughter of Joseph Latham, Esq., by whom (who died the 27th of May, 1827) he had, with four other sons and three daughters, an eldest son, Joseph Bailey, Esq., M.P. of Easton Court, Herefordshire, who married, in 1839, Elizabeth Mary, only child of William Congreve Russell, Esq., and died in 1850, leaving five sons and a daughter. Sir Joseph Bailey married, secondly, in 1830, Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Thomas Hendry Hopper, Esq., by whom, who survives him, he has had one surviving child, Mary Anne Bertha, the wife of Alexander Young Spearman, Bart. Sir Joseph Bailey died on the 20th ult., at his seat, Glanusk Park, in the county of Brecon. He is succeeded by his grandson, his late eldest son's eldest son, now Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, the second Baronet, who was born on the 7th of April, 1840.

THE MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS.

The lamented death of the Marchioness of Hastings took place, after a few hours' illness, at Rome, on the 18th ult. Her Ladyship, who had only arrived in Rome a few days previously, en route for Malta, was attended in her last moments by her son, the present Marquis of Hastings, and her daughters, the Lady Constance Hastings and the Hon. Barbara Yelverton. The Most Noble Barbara; Marchioness of Hastings, and in her own right Baroness Hastings of Ashleywood and Valence, and Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, was the only child of Henry Edward, nineteenth Lord Grey de Ruthyn, at whose demise, in 1810, she succeeded to that title. Her Ladyship was married, first, the 1st of August, 1831, to George Augustus Francis, second Marquis of Hastings, by whom (who died the 13th of June, 1844) she had issue Paulyn, third Marquis of Hastings, who died in 1851; and Henry, fourth and present Marquis, and four daughters—viz., Edith Maud, the wife of Charles Frederick Clifton, Esq.; Bertha Selyard, wife of Captain A. W. Clifton; Victoria Mary, and Frances Augusta Constance. The Marchioness was married, secondly, to Captain Hastings Reginald Yelverton, R.N., nephew of the Duke of Leinster, by whom (who survives her) she had a daughter, the Hon. Barbara Yelverton. Her Ladyship's baronies in her own right are inherited by her son, the present Marquis of Hastings.

LADY CLEMENTINA VILLIERS.

To the great grief of her family and all who knew her, this beautiful, accomplished, and amiable lady died on the 5th inst., at Middleton Park, her father's seat in Oxfordshire, from the effects of a recent attack of fever, from which she never thoroughly rallied. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of George Child Villiers, fifth and present Earl of Jersey, by his wife, Sarah Sophia, eldest daughter of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland, and was born the 6th of May, 1824.

LADY BARRINGTON.

CHARLOTTE, LADY BARRINGTON, who died, deeply lamented, on the 18th ult., at the family town house in St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, after a short illness, was the wife of Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart., of Glenelagh Castle, the Crown Solicitor for the province of Munster, in the county of Limerick. Lady Barrington was the only daughter of William Hartigan, Esq., of Dublin. Her Ladyship was married, 1st June, 1814, to Sir Matthew Barrington, who survives her. She leaves (with five daughters) two sons, William and Croker—the latter married to Anna-Felicia, daughter of the late J. B. West, Esq., formerly M.P. for Dublin. Lady Barrington's remains were interred in the family vault in the Cathedral of Limerick, on the 23rd ult., amid the most marked sorrow and respect.



THE PRINCE CONSORT'S MODEL FARM AT OSBORNE.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES IN HIS UNIFORM AS COLONEL IN THE ARMY.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

As soon as his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was gazetted to a Colonelcy in the Army, and was entitled to assume the uniform connected with that military rank, he sat to Mr. Mayall for a photograph portrait, which we have engraved in this week's Number of our Journal. A paragraph in some of the newspapers lately stated that his Royal Highness had appeared at the Court of Berlin in the costume of a Colonel in her Majesty's Guards, but that must, no doubt, have been a mistake, because the Prince is not attached to either of the regiments of the Household Brigade, but has merely the rank of an Unattached Colonel in the Army. It is in the neat and simple uniform which alone unattached officers of the army are allowed by the regulations of the service to wear that his Royal Highness appears in the portrait before us, and there is only the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, and his youthful figure and countenance, to distinguish him from any other officer of the rank and position in the army which he holds. The dress itself is hardly more indebted to the tailor's art, and is almost as void of ornamentation as the severely sober costume which is all that the rules of the sister service into which Prince Alfred has entered allow to a naval cadet; and in both instances one cannot help feeling that there is a certain good sense and good taste in the circumstance that the youthful scions of the blood Royal have not been suffered to adopt any of the display or gaudiness of trappings which could have been placed within their reach, and which might have been the case had they been appointed, the one to any of the hussar or light cavalry regiments, and the other to a different grade in the navy. The picture, a copy of which

we now present to our readers, is an admirable specimen of photography, and for arrangement and execution is quite worthy to be a companion to the likeness of the Prince which we published in our impressions of the 20th of November.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S MODEL FARM AT OSBORNE.

THE subjoined Engraving represents the buildings on a model farm belonging to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight; and for more perfect arrangement in all the details and necessary requirements of an agriculturist's homestead the traveller in this or any other country would search in vain. Not much can be said in favour of the soil in this particular locality—that is, of its natural character; but the system of cultivation which has been adopted, alike with the arable as the meadow land, has shown the capabilities which the most unpromising ground possesses, by now yielding herbage and produce beyond the anticipation of the keenest speculator on agricultural success. The land, in fact, was poor, unproductive, and comparatively barren in many parts of the estate when it came into the possession of its present Royal owners; and during their brief period of thirteen years' occupation—for brief it is to have effected such changes and improvements—the estate has undergone a metamorphosis which its former occupiers would have deemed beyond the range of possibility.

His Royal Highness first commenced with road-making and planting, both indispensable for the useful and ornamental. With a keen prescience truly characteristic of his Royal Highness, he foresaw the advantages to result from this first

great outlay for improvements. The locality favoured his intentions, and numerous gravel-pits afforded him a superstratum for his roads, which, for solidity, width, and uniformity in appearance, cannot be surpassed. Well-made roads are the first essentials for good farming; and in this instance their value is of more than an ordinary character, for they extend over many miles, intersecting the estate in those parts most convenient for farming purposes, and yet forming ever-varied drives and scenery through which her Most Gracious Majesty can pass unmolested and unnoticed in the pure enjoyment of a rural life. Freed from the heavy cares and anxieties which surround her throne, she has shed an influence over her peasant poor by an example no less illustrious than considerate; and they prove almost the solitary intruders on her privacy as she enjoys the retirement of her country home. For their comfort and happiness her Majesty and his Royal Highness have left no means untried; they have erected for them model cottages, with every requisite accommodation such as hitherto no labourer had known. The addenda to the cottage home, besides the garden, the wood-house, and the pigsty, embrace a wider range than mere domestic conveniences, among which free medical attendance and the school-room are not the least to be appreciated. Every landed proprietor will learn to feel the blessing of this provision for the agricultural labourer in a more perfect character of home; and we hail with satisfaction the claim which they have acknowledged in the responsibilities of great possessions to provide the best within their power. But space will not admit of a digression to these topics; our duty lies with the description of one model farm, more than with the general application of its system, as an example to other

landowners. The example, however, cannot be otherwise than appreciable, and will therefore proclaim its own merits. Next to the roads his Royal Highness thoroughly and deeply drained all the land, levelled the fields where practicable, abolished small inclosures, and planted quick, the result of which latter act of good husbandry shows itself in substantial and well-clipped hedges or fences about three feet six inches in height, surrounding every field and abutting every road, the effect of which in summer is picturesque and interesting in the extreme. The lands being thus laid out, a four-course system of farming adopted, and natural and artificial manure applied with no sparing or parsimonious hand, the good consequences soon manifested themselves in rich and abundant crops. These preliminary associations bring us to consider the value of the buildings which we have represented in our Engraving, on the right of which is Barton Manor House, the homestead of the farm, and in which resides Mr. Andrew Toward, the efficient and able steward of the Royal owners of the estate. At the extreme left is a distant view of Osborne House; but approaching nearer to the foreground is a triple row of sheds and yards, the engine-house and chimney in the centre, with the foreman's house and both on the left. The upper range of buildings comprises cart stables, cart sheds, lodges, and granary. They are built of red brick with stone facings and gable ends; and all the back part, which is visible from the road, is of stone to correspond with Barton Manor House. In these sheds is kept every modern invention of farm machinery the practical purposes of which have been fully tested. The bodies of the carts are all fitted to one class and size of axle-tree, so that they can be removed at pleasure, and adapted to the special purpose for which they are designed. The Scotch waggons, which are used for harvest carting, supersede the necessity of the ordinary waggon, and save a considerable outlay in the purchase, the latter being about £25, and the former not exceeding £4 10s. These waggons, removed from the axle, are packed away till again required, in a small compass, and resemble plates in a rack more than waggons in a shed. The stables are well-ventilated and drained, the racks always kept clean, and water supplied in troughs for the horses *ad libitum*. In the next row of buildings is a large shed; and ranged on either side, with a tramway in the centre, are the cow stalls and bullock pits. A yard intervenes between this and the next range, in which is a pump for the liquid manure, so that the litter can never be so much saturated as to affect the health of the pigs or other animals which may occupy it. Beneath is a third range, forming the carpenter's shop on one side and large yard for the piggeries on the other, with the sheep yard and appropriate sheds beneath it. On the north-west boundary of the whole is the engine-house, with all its adjunct rooms of accommodation for the various purposes to which the engine is devoted, and which purposes are twelve in number—viz., thrashing and cleaning corn, cutting chaff for cattle, straw for litter, turnips and mangold, crushing oil-cake, splitting beans and peas, bruising oats, grinding tools, turning the saw-mill, and pumping water for the fountains. For this latter object there is built a large filter, as seen in the pond, from whence all the water is drawn to supply the fountains which play throughout each day when her Majesty resides at Osborne. Finally, the representation of the rick-yard may appear to be a flattering picture in our columns, but it is a faithful description of the reality which now recompenses his Royal Highness for the labour which he has bestowed on the science of agriculture, and proves that bad land will never daunt a determined and intelligent farmer, if he have the means and the courage to attempt success.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | THERMOMETER. | | WIND. | | RAIN in 24 hours. |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|--------|-------------------|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Thermometer at 5 A.M. | Thermometer at 1 P.M. | Thermometer at 5 P.M. | Minimum at 5 A.M. | Maximum at 5 P.M. | Direction. | Force. | |
| Dec. 1 | 30.774 | 45.4 | 34.1 | 67 | 30.0 | 41.7 | N.W. W. | 239 | 0.00 |
| " 2 | 30.730 | 48.5 | 42.3 | 31 | 10 | 51.2 | W. | 359 | 0.00 |
| " 3 | 30.138 | 45.0 | 42.6 | 32 | 9 | 51.4 | S. W. | 238 | 1.65 |
| " 4 | 30.707 | 50.1 | 48.8 | 36 | 9 | 51.9 | SSW. | 216 | 0.00 |
| " 5 | 30.136 | 42.3 | 38.2 | 35 | 1 | 38.3 | W. N.W. | 302 | 0.35 |
| " 6 | 30.296 | 32.5 | 32.9 | 39 | 10 | 32.3 | W. N.W. | 94 | 0.00 |
| " 7 | 30.226 | 35.6 | 33.7 | 34 | 10 | 26.3 | W. ENE. | 103 | 1.27 |

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 8, 1853.

| DAY. | | Barometer at 9 A.M. 88 feet above level of sea and corrected. | High- est Temperature. | Lowest Temperature. | Adopted Mean Temperature. | Dry | Wet | Dry | Wet | Direc- tion of Wind. | Amt. of Cloud (0-10) | Rain in Inches. |
|------|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | Bulb at at | Bulb at at | Bulb at at | Bulb at at | | | |
| | | | | | | 9 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 3 P.M. | 3 P.M. | | | |
| | | Inches | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | | | |
| Dec. | 2 | 29.690 | 54.4 | 46.7 | 50.0 | 49.1 | 48.7 | 53.2 | 50.9 | S. | 4 | 0.000 |
| " | 3 | 30.263 | 56.1 | 43.2 | 46.3 | 44.6 | 43.9 | 49.1 | 46.0 | S. | 9 | 0.000 |
| " | 4 | 30.135 | 55.2 | 40.3 | 46.2 | 43.2 | 42.9 | 50.7 | 50.4 | S. | 8 | 0.000 |
| " | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.000 |
| " | 6 | 30.323 | 36.6 | 28.4 | 32.3 | 31.2 | 30.5 | 36.1 | 34.3 | S. | 10 | 0.000 |
| " | 7 | 30.290 | 31.2 | 25.2 | 28.1 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 30.8 | 30.4 | S. | 10 | 0.000 |
| " | 8 | 30.279 | 38.2 | 27.3 | 34.3 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 37.5 | 36.6 | N. SE. | 10 | 0.000 |

The range of temperature during the week was 30.9 degrees.

Dense fogs prevailed on the days and nights of the 6th and 7th, although a few stars were visible on the former evening. An appearance of the aurora borealis occurred in great splendour on the night of December 4, but the sky was too much overcast to see the phenomenon advantageously. It extended from due west to due north; and the light, when best seen through the rifts of the clouds, was of a rich crimson tint. Several meteors were noticed on the night of December 5, when the sky was brilliantly clear, although a faint auroral light still existed. The ground was covered with thick hoar frost on the mornings of the 6th, 7th, and 8th.—J. BAEN.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.

Rectories: The Rev. J. Bosworth to Water Stratford, Bucks; Rev. T. Cox to West Ilsley, Berks; Ven. H. W. Jermyn to Nettlecombe, Somerset. **Vicarages:** The Rev. G. Grey to Stanford, Norfolk; Rev. S. C. Hooley to Tottington, Norfolk; Rev. P. Maurice to Yarnon, Oxon; Rev. G. D. W. Ommamney to Queen Charlton, Somerset. **Perpetual Curacies:** The Rev. E. Coupland to Northmoor, Oxon; Rev. N. Gernon, jun., to Broomfield, Somerset; Rev. W. M. Townsend to Little Finborough, Suffolk. **Curacies, &c.:** The Rev. W. P. S. Bingham to Thoverton; Rev. W. F. Mothersole to St. Philip, Bradford-road, Manchester; Rev. W. R. Lawrence to be Diocesan Secretary for the dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol and Hereford, conjointly, for the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places; Rev. E. Cheese, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, to be Incumbent of Raughton Head, Cumberland; Rev. S. K. Stothert to be Chaplain to H.M.S. *Illustrious*.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.—During last week a stained glass window (by Clayton and Bell, of London), in memory of the late John Gates, was placed in this cathedral by his son, Mr. H. P. Gates. A similar window had previously been erected by the late Mr. Gates, in memory of his daughter.

THE TOWER OF DURHAM CATHEDRAL.—The parapet of the central tower of the cathedral, which has for some time had the appearance of being out of repair, has at length been entirely taken down. It proved to be nothing more than a heterogeneous mass of bricks, dirt, and cement, held together by pieces of iron. A considerable portion of the tower is yet covered with cement put in about fifty years ago. It is the intention of the Dean and Chapter to replace the old parapet by a new one of stone, but the tower will remain in its present state during the winter.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—The provisional meeting of this society is announced, we see, to take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Friday evening next, when a varied and rather novel programme will doubtless attract a numerous assemblage. In addition to the ordinary platform proceedings of a public meeting will be given a concert of classical music, vocal and instrumental, for which some of the principal professionals have volunteered their services. A numerous collection of pictures and other works of art will be exhibited throughout the evening in the drawing and ante rooms. The admission (in which ladies are included) is to be free, by tickets obtainable of the honorary secretary, of Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Messrs. H. Graves and Co., Messrs. Leggett and Co., Mr. Sams, and other principal librarians and printsellers.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 12.—3rd Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 13.—St. Lucy. Moon's 1st quarter, 3h. 23m., p.m.
TUESDAY, 14.—Washington died, 1799.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Re-interment of Napoleon at the Invalides, 1840.
THURSDAY, 16.—Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
FRIDAY, 17.—Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
SATURDAY, 18.—General Bolivar died, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 13, 1853.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 6 3 | 6 25 | 6 47 | 7 9 | 7 33 | 8 6 | 8 43 |
| 9 13 | 9 46 | 10 16 | 10 49 | 11 20 | 11 50 | — |

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Sole Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—The Public are respectfully informed that the above new and elegant Theatre will be OPENED for the FIRST ENGLISH OPERA SEASON on MONDAY, DECEMBER 20th. The celebrated PYNE and HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday and during the week, first time, a new Comedy, by Bayle Bernard, Esq., entitled *THE TIDE OF TIME*, in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Miss Reynolds, Miss E. Ternan, and Mrs. Foynter will appear. After which the new Swiss Ballet *THE INFLUENCE OF GLACE*, in which Senora Ferris Vena will appear. To be followed, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, by *WHITEBAIT AT GREENWICH*: John Small, Sir William Don, Bart.; Miss Jemima, Mrs. Wilkins. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, *THE TOODLES*, in which Sir William Don will appear. Concluding every evening with *A DAUGHTER TO MARRY*.

The Public is respectfully informed that the Tragedy of *MACBETH* can only be represented for a limited number of nights.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON of Mr. CHARLES KEAN as *MANAGER*—MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, *MACBETH*. Tuesday, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Thursday, KING JOHN. Saturday, THE JEALOUS WIFE. Preceded every evening by a Farce.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST FIVE NIGHTS, ending positively on Saturday next, Dec. 18.—Every Evening at Eight.—Engagement of Madame ANNA BISHOP, who will make her First Appearance on Tuesday next, December 14. M. WENTZSKEL, the celebrated Violinist, will perform every evening. MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL BAL MASQUE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL BAL MASQUE, on MONDAY, December 13, 1853.—M. Jullien's present Bal Masqué will be given with the same splendour as has been displayed in those magnificent Fêtes he has presented to the public on former occasions—Fêtes which have uniformly been pronounced as unsurpassed in Europe. M. Jullien is determined that this, his Twentieth Bal Masqué in England, shall excel any of his predecessors in brilliancy and splendour. The Dances will be regulated by twelve Maitres de Cérémonies, whose arrangements will be strictly carried out. No one will be admitted except in Evening Dress or Fancy Costume. No person in the costume of Clown, Harlequin, or Pantaloon will be admitted. These regulations will be strictly adhered to. Mr. Nathan, of Castle-street, Leicester-square, has been appointed Costumier to the Ball. Supper will be served at One o'clock. For this occasion M. Jullien is happy to announce that he has made arrangements with Mr. Donald, of the St. James's Restaurant, Regent-street, that he may serve a most magnificent Supper. The reputation which the St. James's Wines have lately obtained (particularly among connoisseurs) will sufficiently guarantee for their quality. Tickets for the Bal, 10s. 6d.; the prices of admission for Spectators for whom the audience portion of the Theatre will be set apart will be—Private Boxes, from 4s. and upwards; Gallery, 2s. Persons taking Private Boxes will have the privilege of passing to and from the Ball Room without extra charge. Tickets for the Ball, Places, and Private Boxes, may be secured of Mr. Chatterton, at the Box-office, Lyceum; and at Messrs. Jullien and Co's, 211, Regent-street. The doors will be opened at Half-past Nine, and the Dancing commences at Half-past Ten.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Every Night the Successful Spectacle *THE REVOLT IN THE EAST*: with SCENES in the ARENA. Dress Circle, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. The Comic Pantomime will be unprecedentedly novel and attractive—Stage Manager, Mr. E. Phillips.

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—The unparalleled career of MADAME CELESTE CLOSER on SATURDAY, 18th inst.—The sun of PANTOMIME will shine this season in a brilliancy unequalled—TOM MATHEWS, Clown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18th.—Monday, Open at Nine. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Open at Ten. Admission One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, Open at Ten. Admission 2s. 6d. at 2.30. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Dissolving Views and Illustrated Lectures by Professor Pepper, every day, at 1.30 and 3.30, in the new Lecture Room, adjoining the Tropical Department. Half-Guinea Season Tickets, available on all occasions to 30th of April, 1854, at the Palace; or at 2, Exeter Hall. Sunday open from 1.30 till sunset, to Shareholders gratuitously, by Ticket.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHORUS.—ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—THURSDAY EVENING, at half-past 8, Dec. 16. Stalls, 2s., for the Season. An extra ticket will be given to persons now subscribing. Single Stalls 3s.; Gallery, 2s.; Area, 1s. At the Hall; Addison and Co., 201, Regent-street; or at Keith, Prosser, and Co., 43, Cheapside.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Mr. W. CHALMERS MASTERS begs to inform his Pupils and Friends that his SOIREE MUSICALE will take place on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock. Reserved Seats, 5s.; Unreserved, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.; to be had of the principal Musicians; and of Mr. W. C. Masters, 134, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W.

EXETER HALL.—ANNA BISHOP'S CONCERT.—On Monday Evening, commencing at half-past Seven. Vocalists, Anna Bishop (her first appearance since her return), Miss Weiss, Signor Bellotti, Mr. Weiss, Solo Violin; Wienerwald, Pianoforte; Arabella Goddard, Conductor. Mr. George Leder—Admission, 1s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Reserved, 5s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. To be had of the Music Warehouse, the Hall, and Mapleson and Co., Musical Agency, Haymarket.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MENDELSSOHN'S LAUDA SION, Beethoven's Symphony in D, and Dr. W. S. Bennett's May Queen. WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1853. Private Vocal Performers—Miss Banks, Miss Martin (her first appearance), Mlle. Behrens, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss. For the series—Stalls, 30s.; Galleries, 15s. Single Tickets—Stalls, 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s. Commence at 7.30.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Sims Reeves, will appear at the GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16. Tickets, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Dale-street, LIVERPOOL, Open every Evening at Seven. The Greatest Equestrian Company in Europe. Magnificent Scenes in the Circle. Gorgeous Military Tableau. N.B. DAY PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at Half-past Two.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE, Eight in Number, in full Court Costume, give their Concerts of REFINED NEGRO MUSIC Every Evening at Eight, at the OXFORD GALLERY, 315, Oxford-street. A Morning Concert every Saturday at the Hanover-square Rooms.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT. THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at SUNDERLAND, Dec. 13; NORTH SHIELDS, 14; DURHAM, 15; HARTLEPOOL WEST, 16; STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 17.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street.—New additions.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, and the Prince Royal. Also, Count de Montalembert. Admission, 1s.; Extra Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Brilliantly lighted at night.

GRAND GERMAN FAIR (the original and only one) and Promenade Musicale NOW OPEN at the PORTLAND GALLERY, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic. Admission free.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHLETIC, Arundel-street, Strand. President, Mr. Alderman MECH. The Drawing-room Parties on Tuesday evenings are resumed. The Juvenile Ball will be held on the 15th of January. The spacious Reading-room (supplied with the principal London and Provincial Papers, Magazines, &c.), new Smoking-room, the Music-room, &c., are also reopened. Classes for Languages, Fencing, Music, &c., are formed. Parliamentary Society for Political Debates. Half-yearly Subscription, £1 1s. Full particulars may be had at the Secretary's office. E. R. RUSSELL, Sec., pro tem.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—The Committee beg to announce that a spacious and well-lighted Gallery has been secured for the exhibition of 1854, which will open early in February. The co-operation of all ladies proficient in the art of painting, of whatsoever kind, is earnestly invited. Contributions of Works for exhibition at the Society's Gallery will receive copies of the regulations adopted by the Committee for the year 1854 on application to the Secretary, Mrs. Dundas Murray, No. 13, York-place, Portman-square.

Subscriptions and Donations will be received at the Banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand. ELIZA D. MURRAY, Secretary.

LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE, REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET, and GREAT PORTLAND STREET. Now Open. Admission Free.

CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, SURREY. Field Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount COMBERMERIE, G.C.B., G.C.H. For General Education and Military Examinations. For Prospectus apply to Captain Barrow, at the College.

SIXTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET CUTLERY and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the contributions of BRITISH CRITICS, 13, NEW OPEN, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from Ten till Five.

THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors of this Company have made arrangements to grant Free Admission until Saturday the 18th inst. (Sunday excepted), prior to closing the ship on commencing the necessary works for equipping her for sea. Admission by free ticket, which may be obtained at the stations of the South Eastern, the Greenwich, the Blackwall, and the North-London Railways, on board the Greenwich and Woolwich boats, and at the Office of the Great Ship Company, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C. JOHN HENRY YATES, Secretary.

THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED), for Purchasing and Equipping the "GREAT EASTERN." Liability strictly limited to the amount of Subscription. Capital, £230,000, in 330,000 Shares of £1 each. Deposit 2s. 6d. per share on application for Ten Shares and upwards. Less than ten shares must be fully paid up on application. Detailed prospectuses, full particulars, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, as under. JOHN HENRY YATES, Secretary. Temporary Offices, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C. November, 1853.

SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of the FINE ARTS.—President—The Right Hon. the EARL of CARLISLE, K.G. The PROVISIONAL MEETING of this SOCIETY will be held at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17. Doors to be open at Seven, the chair to be taken at eight precisely. The proceedings will terminate with a Performance of Vocal and Instrumental Music. An Exhibition of Pictures and other Works of Art will be open throughout the evening. Artists and others desirous of contributing works for the occasion are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary not later than on Wednesday at noon. Admission free, by tickets only, for which application may be made, on and after Monday next (specifying whether for gentlemen or ladies), to the Hon. Secretary; or to Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Pall-mall East; Messrs. H. Graves and Co., Pall-mall; Messrs. Leggett and Co., Cornhill; Mr. Sams, 1, St. James's-street; and Messrs. Cocks and Co., 6, New Burlington-street. (By Order) WM. HOLLS, Hon. Sec., 21a, Savile-row, W.

CHRISTMAS, 1853.

On Christmas Day next will be published

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WHICH WILL CONSIST OF

A SPLENDID COLOURED SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING I.—

A Coloured Engraving of A CHRISTMAS CAROL, after H. Weir;
FAIR AND FRUITFUL ITALY—A large Coloured Picture, after G. Lance;
A Coloured Engraving of THE FRENCH TURKEY GUARDIAN, after T. Salmon.

ALSO,

A LARGE SHEET OF FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS OF CHRISTMAS TALES AND AMUSEMENTS,

WITH THE FOLLOWING

BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS:—

The Shepherd's Christmas. Return of Old Christmas.
Bethlehem. The Christmas Tree.
The Star in the East. Christmas Holidays at the Polytechnic.
Snapdragon. The Magic Lantern.
A Christmas Play before Queen Elizabeth. Bells on Christmas-eve.

AND

A LARGE SHEET and a HALF of CHRISTMAS NEWS,

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for insertion in the Christmas Number of this Journal will be charged Three Shillings per line.

In consequence of the increased and largely-increasing sale of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, it is found necessary to raise the price of Advertisements in its columns from Two Shillings to Two Shillings and Sixpence per line: the increased scale will commence with the New Year.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1853.

A GREAT and remarkable movement of the democracy of England, Scotland, Canada, and the United States of America has just been commenced, and is every day growing in strength and favour. Wherever the English language is read or spoken, wherever Scottish music is sung, and wherever the peculiar Doric of the Lowlands of Scotland is understood and enjoyed, people are bestirring themselves to render homage to the immortal memory of Robert Burns. It is within a month of one hundred years since this great poet of the people was born; it is sixty-three years since he died; and in the interval his name has become the chief literary glory of his country. His songs have become the most intimate and familiar expression of the sentiments of a nation; and high above that of all his contemporaries and successors towers the fame of the sturdy ploughman, the sweet singer, the independent son of toil, who told the world in heart-inspiring language that he dared to be poor: that rank was but the stamp upon the guinea; that the man, the true man, who would not stoop to any kind of meanness or baseness, was the gold; and in one terse, immortal phrase, that "a man was a man for a' that." London is to have a grand celebration at the Crystal Palace in honour of the hundredth birthday of the bard. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Dundee, Paisley, Greenock, Perth, Dumfries, the Banks of Doon—every city, town, and village in Scotland is to have its public dinner, supper, concert, or other festival, where the name of Burns will be on every tongue, and where his songs will be sung amid the applauses of enthusiastic thousands. Canada and the United States of America, so far from being behindhand in this apotheosis, are making their preparations on a scale of magnificence which threatens to eclipse the splendour of the celebration in the British Isles; and are putting an amount of heart into their business which Scotland and England may equal, but cannot hope to surpass. There is scarcely a town of any note in the United States or Canada that has not its Burns Club, composed of Scotchmen and the descendants of Scotchmen in the third and fourth generation, who meet every year on the anniversary of the poet's birth, and keep up their love for Scotland by memories of the Scottish bard. Even the expatriated Irish—few of whom have much love for England, and many of whom hate her with an intensity of hatred which

COUNTRY NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—On Tuesday telegraphic communication with the Isle of Wight was reopened. The cable, which had been seriously injured by a vessel fouling it with her anchor, had to be picked up, landed, repaired, and laid down again. Every exertion was made to complete the communication before the arrival of her Majesty at Osborne, and by the energy and skill of the Electric and International Telegraph Company's engineer this object was accomplished.

ASTRONOMY.—MUNIFICENT GIFT.—The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge has announced to the members of the Senate that the representatives of the late Rev. R. Sheepshanks, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, have offered to give £10,000 stock, Three per Cent Consols, for the establishment of an Astronomical Exhibition in Trinity College, for the promotion of the science of astronomy in the University of Cambridge, and for rendering efficient the Cambridge Observatory for the benefit of astronomy, or of terrestrial magnetism or meteorology, or of such other sciences as usually are or may be continuously followed in an observatory. The offer is conveyed to the Vice-Chancellor in a letter by Professor Airy, containing the conditions on which the gift is made.

THE ESTATES OF THE LATE JOHN SADLER.—In the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, on Monday, Judge Longfield delivered judgment "In re Burnester," the substantial question in the matter being whether the official manager representing the Tipperary Bank, or the London and County Bank, was entitled to the proceeds of the estates of the late John Sadler. The decision was in favour of the London and County Bank.

SUICIDE BY A COURT HAIRDRESSER.—On Friday week Mr. Charles Alder, who during the present reign, and whose father, during the reigns of George III., George IV., and William IV., had been employed at Windsor Castle as hairdresser to the Royal establishment, put a period to his existence by placing the muzzle of a horse-pistol, loaded with ball, to his breast, and shooting himself through the heart. Pecuniary embarrassment is stated to have been the cause.

LISKEARD CATTLE SHOW.—At the show of cattle held at this place on the 3rd inst. some very fine beasts and sheep were exhibited. The attendance was large, and there was a strong competition among the breeders and feeders for the various prizes. The show is a renewal of an old custom, fifty years having elapsed since the last one was held. The following obtained prizes—Messrs. Lobb, Foster, Raby, J. Raby, Hancock, Blake, Lobey, Toms, Nicholls, Treherne, and Hamby. 150 persons sat down to a dinner presided over by Mr. Snell, of Wayton.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Mr. John Burton died at East Barkwith, Lincolnshire, on the 2nd inst. He was born on the 25th of June, 1760, and thus lived in the reigns of Georges II., III., IV., Wm. IV., and Victoria. For seventy-five years he was tenant of the glebe farm under six successive Rectors of East Barkwith. He was a man of remarkable strength and industry, being known, even after he was an old man, to work in the fields all day, and remain up nearly all night thrashing corn for the market. When more than ninety-six years of age he would walk to church and back, a distance of nearly three miles; and less than two years ago he took the plough and ploughed for about two hours. His hair was black at the time of his decease, and his eyesight was so good that he could read small print in church always following the service and joining in the responses with great precision.

JUVENILE JEALOUSY.—A case of jealousy in which the tragical and farcical elements are grotesquely mixed up occurred last week at Bredbury, a village in Cheshire. As a girl named Fanny Bailey, aged sixteen, was returning to her home from an evening-school she was met by a boy named William Bradshaw, aged seventeen, who discharged a loaded pistol at her, and then ran away. The girl was not much hurt. The boy was found on the following morning with his face covered with blood, arising, as it was found on examination, from his having discharged the contents of a pistol in his mouth. His wounds are described as of a dangerous character. On searching him a book was found, in which was written:—"The cause of me doing this was because Fanny Bailey Would Not Speak to me and I could Not Live any longer so farewell Companions and Relations for ever But if Fanny Bailey ever goes With any one else I will appear to her in my grave sate."

SERIOUS EPIDEMIC AT WINDSOR.—It having been represented to the Privy Council that fever was very prevalent in the town and neighbourhood of Windsor, the Mayor, J. Jones, Esq., received a communication informing his Worship that Professor Taylor, Mr. Austin, and Mr. Simon, from the Privy Council, would visit Windsor, with a view of ascertaining the cause of the disease. Sir James Clark has also been to Windsor, by command of her Majesty, in consequence of death having occurred in the families of several of the Royal servants, after having been attacked by the serious malady. The Privy Council investigation has been going on for upwards of a week, and at a special meeting of the members of the Board of Health, which was held at the Townhall on Friday (last week)—the Mayor in the chair—a statement was made by Mr. Simon to the effect that the epidemic was chiefly, if not entirely, attributable to the defective sanitary condition of the house-drainage and sewage of the town, and the existence of pigsties and slaughter-houses in improper places. Mr. Austin, the engineer from the Privy Council, also made a statement respecting the drainage. The chief defect, in his opinion, was the absence of communication between the drains of houses and the main sewers. After a general discussion by several members of the board the meeting was adjourned. Several cases of a serious and fatal nature have occurred within the precincts of the castle.

THE EXMOOR FOREST MURDER.—A man named William Burgess was apprehended at Swansea some months ago by Superintendent Jeffs, of the Somerset County Constabulary, on a charge of having murdered his daughter, Hannah Maria Burgess, a child six years of age. From the evidence obtained there was a strong suspicion that the body had been thrown into an old mine called Wheal Eliza mine, which was filled with water, in Exmoor Forest, and the suspicion has proved accurate. At great labour and expense the mine has been pumped out, and at the depth of 200 feet the body of the girl was found in a sack. The water being heavily charged with mineral salts the body has been preserved from putrefaction, and has been identified. In the sack with the corpse were some small bags full of stones, placed evidently for the purpose of sinking it, and one of those bags has been recognised as having been in the prisoner's possession. The remaining links being supplied in the case against Burgess, who is now in Taunton gaol, he will be tried for murder at the approaching Somerset Assizes. The arm of Justice is indeed far reaching, and bravely and perseveringly was it stretched out on this occasion. The guilty father—assuming him to be, as the evidence seems plainly to prove, the murderer—no doubt hugged himself in fancied security when he had sunk the body of his victim beneath two hundred feet of water. Who would, he might well ask, take sufficient interest in the fate of a forlorn girl to incur the great expense and trouble involved in the task of clearing this subterranean lake to find her corpse? And, if found, how could it be identified? Would not decomposition have obliterated all traces of the individuality of the living being? Nevertheless, the herculean task has been undertaken, and the body has been recovered, in a state of perfect preservation too; and in the sack along with it is contained damning proof of his guilt. Day and night for months, under the superintendence of Superintendent Jeffs, did the pumps work, and the mine was gradually being cleared of water. Then delay ensued in consequence of foul air in some of the old workings, and again the water began rapidly to accumulate. Renewed exertions, however, cleared the mine of its hoard of waters, and on a platform of the great shaft, at a depth of 200 feet, and within nine or ten feet of the bottom of the mine, the body of the girl was found. After this how shall Guilt hope to hide its misdeeds, or to escape the vengeance of outraged Law, which, though unable to prevent on this occasion the murderous deed, will, there is little doubt, be able to avenge the victim?

In a congregation to be held at Oxford University on Friday (yesterday) a form of statute for framing the regulations of a new Professor in International Law, founded by All Saints' College, and to be called the Chickell Professorship, was to be promulgated.

The big bell, the gift of Cardinal Wolsey and the pride and boast of Sherborne, terminated its career on Sunday evening in last week. As the ringers were ringing for service it cracked, so that it is no longer fit for use.

The obelisk at Portrush to the memory of the late Dr. Adam Clarke is now finished. It is entirely composed of Newry granite, is about fifty feet from the base to the summit, and occupies an elevated position at the principal entrance to Portrush, being thirty feet above the road. It is placed at the rear of one of the schoolhouses which the commentator himself had built.

IMPROVED TOUCH OLES FOR CANNON.—A great improvement has been introduced and is being carried out with every gun now in course of construction at Woolwich, whether made at the Arsenal or Low Moor—namely, that of fitting each with a touchhole in the centre of a powerful copper screw worked deeply into the gun. By this simple improvement each touchhole as it wears, and it always is the first part of the gun to wear, is taken out and a fresh one put in its place. Thus the guns are made serviceable for double the length of time they have hitherto lasted, while, of course, spiking them is out of the question.

MICROSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS.—Of the many results of photography, the most wonderful productions of the present day are a series of portraits of living celebrities taken on glass, as objects for the microscope. Those of Albert Smith and Charles Dickens, the first published, which we have examined, are indeed great in their littleness, being fine and unmistakable portraits when placed under the power of the microscope. These infinitesimal gems will be much prized by every lover of the fine arts; and much credit is due to the well-known optician, Mr. J. Anadio, of Throgmorton-street, for these interesting productions.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

INDIA is proclaimed the Queen's, who now bears, of right, more splendid titles than were ever united on the coinage of the proudest Sovereign of ancient or modern times. Our English nature sets us fighting like lions while there is battle to be done; but we take the fruits of victory in the calmest and most commonplace manner. Yet some memorial of the day which formally transferred so many millions of Asiatics to the charge of our Lady of Windsor might fittingly be raised. At least we might have a medal.

Lord Clyde apprises Oude that he is coming in full force to sweep it clear of rebellion, but that peaceful people need entertain no apprehension, while the disaffected shall have their villages plundered and burned. This is very plain English, or Scottish. "Black Colin Campbell" of "Redgauntlet" days could not have been more explicit. Nor is the threat an idle one. Lord Clyde is inclosing the enemy in a semicircle of fire, with a river in the rear; and as he closes in upon his foes theirs will be the lot commemorated in one of Lord Macaulay's earlier poems:—

Small hope in flight they find:
The Rab's wild waters were before,
The Christian sword behind.

A short time ago the Queen was to be—we hardly know in what way—coerced, but at all events was to be prevented from going to France. This was the outcry of one section of fanatics. Another now raises a shout of alarm because it is stated that the Prince of Wales has the natural desire of every educated man in the world to see the city of Rome. The Sovereign is reminded that this is a Protestant country, and that—we do not exaggerate—it is her duty to offer a perpetual protest against Popery by abstaining from the slightest recognition of its existence. A scion of the house of Brunswick ought, in fact, to scratch Rome out of the map. To argue with people who can pen such trash is out of the question, and it is scarcely more reasonable to submit to those who fear for the Prince's Protestant principles, that there is really no cause for alarm. The best chance against the contagion is the seeing Roman Catholicism at home. In England the Catholic sensibly conforms himself to the usages of an improved society, and there is nothing in English Romanism to excite contempt or disgust. But in the cities of the south, the swarms of priests of every colour but a clean one, the incessant mummery, the eternal beggary, and the debauchery, most flagrant (as at Naples) where priests are strongest, present their own antidote to any sentimental tendencies to the incense-cloud and the *Miserere*. By all means let the Prince see Rome, and see it thoroughly, and then come back sturdily thankful that, though his admirable mother counts neither a forum of undying legends nor a cathedral of unmatched grandeur among her kingdom's treasures, she rules free men with sound laws, and without the aid of a spiritual despotism.

The Imperial chessplayer has blundered the game; but, as he has the power of altering its rules *ad libitum*, and declaring that the rook may move bishop-fashion, and the pawn jump like the knight, what is to be said? M. de Montalembert will not accept the pardon, and urges that, having appealed from sentence, there exists no right to forgive, at least until that sentence is affirmed. But the tribunal of appeal will be ordered to see things in another point of view, and the Count will be pardoned *malgré lui*.

Some trials and other legal investigations that have just occurred present matters of various interest—specially, to those who will read a little carefully, the Davidson and Gordon case, in which a late member of the great firm of Overend and Gurney was examined, will present striking illustrations of the mercantile creed. We allude to the law topic chiefly for the sake of mentioning that the conduct of distinguished counsel in accepting more briefs than they can possibly do even half justice to, is becoming more and more reprehensible. Counsel wish to get away from one court to another, and, in consequence, they will huddle up a case in which a client's deepest interests are at stake, will eagerly assent to a reference though a reference may present no means of obtaining justice, or will agree to a compromise by which principle is surrendered, and rights into the bargain, and all this because they desire—there is no milder way to put it—to gripe more guineas than they can fairly earn. Such practice is repeatedly brought under our notice; and, of late, we have heard of cases so strong that junior members of the bar, usually most remarkably ready to admire everything said, done, or looked by their great leaders, have permitted themselves to speak out like honourable gentlemen, and to protest against such wanton trifling with the interests of clients.

While the Burns Festivals at Glasgow and Sydenham are in agitation (poets, we hear, are already pouring in their competitive Hundred Lines for the Crystal guineas), we delight to see that the memory of a Scottish poet who has written certain things of a higher order than even the Ayrshire bard could reach—we mean the Ettrick Shepherd—is not to remain unhonoured. We read in the *Inverness Courier* that a subscription is raising for a memorial to James Hogg. It is a reproach that the author of the "Queen's Wake," "Bonnie Kilmeny," and so many noble ballads of his country's history and legends should lack his country's recognition.

THE COURT.

THE Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle at ten o'clock on Monday morning for Osborne, attended by the Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Captain Du Plat, and the Master of the Household. The Royal party travelled via the Great Western Railway to Reading and Basingstoke, and thence over the South-Western Railway to Gosport, where her Majesty embarked in the *Fairy* steam-yacht, and crossed the Solent to Osborne.

The Queen and the Royal family have taken daily exercise in the grounds since their arrival; but the weather has not been sufficiently favourable to allow of her Majesty leaving the Royal demesne.

The Prince Consort came to town from Windsor for a few hours on Saturday, and, before leaving, paid a visit to the Smithfield Club Cattle Show.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Bute as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have returned to Cambridge Cottage, from visiting Lord and Lady Ebury at Moore Park, near Rickmansworth.

His Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands has been confined to his residence in Lowndes-square for the last ten days with an attack of rheumatism.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish have left Hardwick Hall, near Chesterfield, for Holkar Hall, Lancashire, to pass the Christmas recess.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Countess of Shelburne left Lansdowne House, on Saturday last, for Bowood.

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., left Devonshire House at the close of last week for Venice and a tour in Italy.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left Cambridge House on Tuesday for Broadlands.

The funeral of the lamented Lady Clementina Villiers will take place this day. Her Ladyship's mortal remains will repose in the family vault at Middleton.

nothing but theological rancour, added to political oppression, can explain—have no such feelings for Scotland, and render to the memory of Burns a homage only second to that of his own countrymen. Nor is this great movement confined to the democracy. Dukes and Earls, who, if Robert Burns were alive at this day, would pass him on the footway with averted eyes, are proud to have their names enrolled in the committees for the organisation of the centenary festivals in his honour. Politicians who hate his politics are not only content but eager to swell the triumphant chorus of popular applause. Puritans and sectarians who, were he living, would excommunicate him if they durst, or who, as the mildest form of disapproval, would ignore him altogether, are drawn into the great current of opinion, and, forgetting "Holy Willie" and the "Holy Fair," agree with the rest of the world that the man who wrote "Tam o' Shanter," the "Address to the Daisy," the "Epistle to a Young Friend," "A man's a man for a' that," and a hundred other songs that have never been equalled in our isles, deserves the fervid national recognition that in the lifetime of his sons is yet to be bestowed upon the merits of him who has done more to glorify the name of Scotland than any other poet or writer whom her teeming bosom has ever produced. The grave and the lapse of time have covered up the remembrance of faults that living men are slow to forgive in one another; and the heart of the people, stirred by his masculine poetry, and moved to sympathy and pity by the tenderness, the beauty, and the paths of his songs, consent to recognise the greatness and goodness of his character as a poet; and, if not to forget, to extenuate, his failings as a man. To cast a stone at his memory seems parricidal ingratitude, and as great an outrage against propriety as it would be to rake up the errors of the shepherd poet of Israel, and to forget the grandeur of the Psalms in a too vivid remembrance of the temptations to which David yielded, and for which he paid the penalty of his heart-wrung anguish and lifelong contrition.

The spectacle is so singular, as well as so grand, that we may well inquire what is the spirit that prompts it? Is it because Burns was a great poet? There have been greater than he to whom no such homage is tendered, or ever will be. Is it because he wrote better songs and better music than any other man of his own or subsequent times? Not entirely. It is because he so thoroughly identified his own proud heart with the proud heart of his people; it is because he was a peasant who taught other peasants to hold up their heads and stand erect in the presence of all men, however great or grand they might be; it is because he preached the dignity and the worth of manhood; and it is because he taught the humblest sons of labour to value their personal independence above all the gifts of fortune which a sacrifice of such independence might have procured for them, that Burns has taken so noble a place in the history of literature. Burns was a democrat in the purest and highest sense of the word. He was not a democrat who would lower the aristocracy, but a democrat who would exalt the people by their virtues. He taught the humblest that the "penny fee" of honest industry was a greater treasure than tens of thousands if gained by the specious knaveries of trade, extorted by unfair means from the public credulity, or wrung from the sinews of the poor by a grinding of their faces. Burns was no leveller, but an exalter. His great song, "A man's a man," is the keynote of his fame, and has done more for the elevation of the multitude than all the poems, books, or articles ever written in the language. It is for this great and leading characteristic of his genius that the people have resolved to do him honour. It is for this reason that the true aristocracy are as enthusiastic in the cause as men of inferior station, and it is for this reason that the Jubilee of the 25th of January next will be, both in the British Isles and in America, and possibly in Australia and in every colony and dependency where a Scotchman or an Englishman is to be found, the most remarkable demonstration of our time. And let us offer a word of advice upon the occasion to guard the various committees that have charged themselves with the preliminaries against a mistake into which some of them seem to be running, and persistence in which will tend to deprive the forthcoming celebration of much of its grace and popularity. Wherever public dinners or banquets are the form which the national homage is to assume, the ladies ought to be admitted—not merely as spectators in a gallery, but as sharers in the symposium, mingled amid the general company, and adding not alone the graciousness of their presence but the beauty of their costume to the general effect, and aiding in the restraint of a too exuberant joyousness and hilarity which in a land of whisky may otherwise exceed the bounds of strict propriety, but which will be impossible while they are participating. Another suggestion we would also make, which is, that at the various dinners, suppers, concerts, and public meetings throughout the length and breadth of the country, the toast of the immortal memory of Burns should be given at the same moment by astronomical time. This is a matter that might be very easily arranged, and the effect of which, linking into sympathetic union the hearts of a whole people at one moment, as if by electric agency, would be beautiful in itself, and the grandest possible testimony of their love and appreciation.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. INGLIS, K.C.B., AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Major-General Sir J. Inglis took his departure from Southampton on Saturday last, on his return to India, on board the steam-ship *Ceylon*. The Town Council had agreed to present an address, and Major-General Sir J. Inglis proceeded to the Townhall, which he reached at twelve o'clock. He was accompanied by Lady Inglis, Lady Chelmsford, Mrs. Higgins, and Mrs. Tinning. They were met at the foot of the staircase by the Mayor and Corporation in their official robes, and conducted into the hall, where a large party of ladies and gentlemen had taken their seats, being admitted by tickets. The presence of the General and his party was the signal for a round of cheers, which was continued for several minutes. The ladies were then conducted to seats set apart for them, whilst the gallant General, with Captain Tinning, occupied a seat at the right of the Mayor. Silence having been restored, the Mayor (Mr. E. Palk) presented the address in a complimentary speech, which was much applauded. General Inglis then rose, and was received with tremendous cheering, followed by three cheers for Lady Inglis. He returned thanks in suitable terms, and then resumed his seat, his remarks having been interrupted by repeated and enthusiastic cheering, which again greeted him at the close. The party then left the hall, amidst the most deafening cheers, which were taken up by the assembly outside; and the gallant General proceeded to the docks, and embarked on board the *Ceylon* being saluted by the guns of the Platform Battery.

His Royal Highness the Count de Paris has left Claremont, en route for Seville, on a visit to his uncle, the Duke de Montpensier.

THE LONDON CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHOW

1858



1.—MR. OVERMAN'S CROSS-BRED SHORTHORN. PRIZE £15 AND SILVER MEDAL.
4.—MR. WATSON'S SHORTHORN. PRIZE £25 AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

2.—THE DUKE OF RICHMOND'S SHORTHORN. PRIZE £20 AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
6.—MR. CASE'S SUSSEX BREED. PRIZE £20 AND SILVER MEDAL.

3.—MR. BEALE'S IMPROVED LEICESTER FIOR. PRIZE £10 AND GOLD MEDAL.
7.—MR. BEALE'S HEREFORD. PRIZE £25 AND SILVER MEDAL.

4.—THE PRINCE CONSORT'S DEVON (CLASS I., NO. 2). PRIZE £25 AND SILVER MEDAL.
8.—THE PRINCE CONSORT'S DEVON (CLASS II., NO. 8). PRIZE £25 AND SILVER MEDAL.

PRIZES FROM THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 557.

A VISIT TO THE "GREAT EASTERN."

THE *Great Eastern* steam-ship is about to cease to be a "show"—a wonderful sight she must always be! Within a period which is now to be counted by days her vast hull will be delivered up to the countless departments of mechanical and artistic force which will be necessary to fit her out for sea in the shortest possible space of time consistent with that completeness which the enterprise involved in her fortunes demands. Preparatory to the influx of workmen of every class which will soon people each nook and cranny of her huge frame, opportunity has been given to the public by the directors of the new company into whose possession she has passed to visit freely, and without any money charge, the greatest effort of naval architecture the world has yet seen. It is true that the ship is at present, with the exception that her engines are in position within her, a mere empty hull, but it is by no means to be supposed that that circumstance takes away from the interest with which she may be examined. On the contrary, a better occasion is afforded for comprehending the real extent and bulk of the vessel than would be the case were she full furnished, and all her internal and external arrangements accomplished. Seeing that will be a pleasure to come; but it will be of another and a different kind to that which may now be attained by any one who chooses to seek it. It will probably be remembered that at the close of the Exhibition of 1851 the then existing Crystal Palace was thrown open, when it was quite empty, and those who were sensible enough to visit it were at once struck by the fact that they had never before formed any conception of its size or the peculiarity and beauty of its design. That will probably be just the case with the *Great Eastern*; and we would advise any one who desires to form an accurate appreciation of her dimensions and capabilities, and of the mechanical skill and science which have been brought to bear on her construction, to avail themselves of the present facilities conferred for attaining that object. As far as can be judged, however, this recommendation is, to a great extent, superfluous, for, notwithstanding that December is not a sight-seeing month, and the weather has not been so bright as to tempt excursions on the water, yet the vessel has more than divided the public honours of the week with the cattle show, and thousands of persons have—we will not say crowded her decks, for that is not so easily done—but poured into every part of her from very early hours until dusk.

As of necessity access to the vessel is only to be obtained by water, it may be hinted to those who ascend to her gangway, on the port or Millwall side, that when they find themselves, as they will on reaching the deck, as nearly as possible amidships of the vessel, they should turn to their right hand and proceed to the stern, giving, as they pass, a glance into the hatchways, which yawn down into fearful depths below, ending in darkness unfathomable, as well as a short gaze at the chimneys towering above. Having reached the stern, the visitor should pause, and look straight forward, when he will at once be able to estimate the prodigious length of the ship, by fixing the eye on any object—a human figure for instance—which may happen to be prominent in that position. The effect is best to be described by referring to the sort of view one has of an object of similar size when looking at it through an inverted telescope. Again, keeping to the right, you should pass along the starboard or Deftford side, until you come a little beyond the paddle-box, when you discover recumbent "many a rood," a hollow tube of iron into which a child at first timidly enters, and then you discover that it will admit the fullest grown man of your party with a foot or two to spare. You go into it yourself, and instantly become dwarfish in your own idea, and find that even Sir William Don, who may be taken as the type of the tallest men of the day, could safely traverse the passage through which you are progressing without danger to the loftiest hat he might think fit to put on. And, after all, this tubular way is nothing but one of the chimneys of the ship. Reaching the stern of the vessel, you are surprised to find that the architect has "put so fine a point on it," that the width of its apex is only sufficient to contain one grown person, and that the cutwater is as keen as that of the little Greenwhich steamer in which you came from London-bridge or Hungerford—the only instance of minimising in the whole fabric, everything else being gigantic to a degree which could only be grasped by some Gulliver on his return from some Brobdingnag.

Once more finding yourself amidships, the natural and obvious sequence is to descend the companion, which leads to what is called "the saloon" in contradistinction to "the grand saloon," which is a deck lower, and is just twice as long. Here one is at once impressed with another notion of vastness, when looking at the height between decks. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that many a lady of Belgravia pretensions would doat on such an area, and would not despise such loftiness of ceiling for her chief reception-rooms; while the sleeping-cabins, which are grouped in compartments, each complete in itself, are all of them comparable to many a middle-class drawing-room, are more spacious than many a bachelor's best room in chambers, and could contain within them the largest room in any cottage of the labouring classes that we know of. And here again is to be found the advantage of examining the ship in its present shell-like condition, as the eye is enabled at once to take in dimensions with at least commonplace accuracy.

Of course every one dives into each compartment that is open, and is capable of seeing how well one of the main principles of safety is carried out in the construction of the ship—namely, by the thorough divisional system formed by watertight bulkheads, each an immense life-boat in itself. In the course of these peerings and investigations one comes to a doorway on deck with a head like that of a porter's chair, and which looks like the box of the prompter in the orchestra at the Opera multiplied by two hundred. This is the entrance to the engine-room, and access is gained to that portion of it which is occupied by the paddle-engines by a winding stair of elegant ironwork. Of that mass of enormous cylinders, spindles, and whatever may be the technical names of the machinery, it is enough to say that, after in vain endeavouring to form some comprehensive idea of the means which are to bring to bear, if necessary, the force of five or six thousand horses on the propulsion of the vessel, one requests to be informed where one can find the engines which are to work the screw-propeller, and is courteously handed to a small doorway, which one is told is the entrance to a tunnel 160 feet long which leads to the desired point. The doorway is to be felt, not seen, for it is shrouded in a darkness like that at the mouth of Acheron; but it may be entered boldly, for on descending three steps light glimmers from a spot in the far distance, and in a moment it pours fully in to an airy and sufficiently lofty iron passage, which may be traversed pleasantly and easily from end to end. It terminates in a room similar to that you have left, and there again is a mass of huge complicated (at least to the unscientific eye) machinery, beneath which lurks the enormous shaft of the screw-propeller, wonderful to behold. After this, if you are restless and unsatisfied, you may grope into dozens of places which just at present only go to confirm the notion that you never were before in any structure which so thoroughly realised your notion of the gigantic (take one of the mooring-chains as a starting-point), or you may return on deck and satisfy yourself of the capabilities of the ship to afford the means of exercise to her passengers by plying twice round it at your ordinary step. You may make comparisons by watching a large Scotch or Irish steamer, or East Indiaman, as one or the other passes beneath the hull of the *Great Eastern*, and you may contrast her symmetry and the sharpness of her lines and her sit on the water with the broad Dutchmanlike build and unwieldy "aplomb" of the *Dreadnought* as she lies a cable's length ahead.

If you are not bent on a day's leisure, and can only out spare minutes out of a day's business, it is as well that you should know that you can gain a very satisfactory sight of the ship in an hour and a half, or even less, if you do not chance to get into the crowd that besets the entrance to the engine-room. When your inclination has been gratified, and you once more descend to the

barge moored alongside, which serves as a place of reception for passengers going to and from the ship, pause a moment and look up at the towering hull above you, and say whether there was not truth in an exclamation we heard from a Cockney boy in that position, "that it was higher than Highgate Archway." At least one thing is certain, and that is, that no one can leave this stupendous structure—all in the rough, so to speak, as she is—without admitting heartily that she is the most eminent instance of English science and enterprise which modern times has produced, or without breathing a hope that she may be destined to further English enterprise, and promote the blessings of civilisation to an extent hitherto unknown.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EVENING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.—The second evening service of the intended series took place last Sunday at St. Paul's. There were present, it is said, nearly three thousand persons. The only alteration which has taken place in the fittings adapting the spacious aisles to the purposes of Divine worship has been the erection of a sounding-board over the pulpit—an arrangement which has the effect of more equally diffusing the voice of the preacher over the whole body of his listeners. As on the last occasion, the choir, which was full and effective, consisting of upwards of 500 voices, was under the direction of Mr. Martin. Mr. Goss presided at the organ. The Rev. Dr. Milman preached an eloquent sermon from a portion of the 18th verse of the 15th chapter of St. Luke—"I will arise and go to my father." The benediction having been pronounced by the Bishop of London, the cathedral was in less than ten minutes empty of the congregation, so ample are the means of egress provided for this magnificent building by its eminent architect.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S SECOND VISIT TO BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Monday evening the Bishop of London paid his second visit to Bethnal-green in connection with the important work which is in progress in his recently-established London Diocesan Home Mission. His first visit was paid to St. Matthias, his second to that of St. Simon Zelotes, both of them as destitute parts of London as can well be imagined. Invitations had been issued to the working people to attend in their working clothes, and they did attend in overwhelming numbers. The congregation consisted principally of men. The Litany service having been read by the Rev. C. M. Christie, the Incumbent, the Bishop preached from the fifth chapter of Isaiah—"Now will I sing to my well-beloved a song of my beloved touching her vineyard. My well-beloved hath a vineyard on a very fruitful hill, and he fenced it and gathered out the stones thereof, and planted it with the choicest vines." The Bishop's discourse was listened to with profound attention, and, at its close, the Evening Hymn having been sung, the Bishop dismissed the congregation by pronouncing the apostolic benediction.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—On Thursday morning a general court of this company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of four directors, in the room of Mr. Martin Tucker Smith, M.P., Mr. Charles Mills, Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, and Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, who have disqualified by their acceptance of seats in the new Indian Council. Four gentlemen offered themselves as candidates—namely, Major-General Duncan Sim, of the Madras Engineers; Mr. Thomas William Hops, barrister-at-law; Mr. L. R. Reid, and Mr. J. W. J. Ouseley. The poll closed at six o'clock in the evening, when these gentlemen were declared elected, there being no opposition to their return. Three other directors have disqualified by accepting seats at the Council—namely, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Captain Eastwick, and Captain Shepherd. The election of their successors will take place on Saturday, the 18th inst. The three candidates at present in the field are Sir James Dalrymple Elphinstone, Bart., Mr. George Moore, and Mr. Eric C. Smith.

RAILWAY COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION.—The first public meeting of this association was held at the Railway Clearance House, Seymour-street, Euston-square, on Thursday, to adopt proceedings for the perfect working of the society. The association originated in the unsatisfactory state of railway property, and its object is to improve that state. A committee of the association drew up a report, in which these two facts were put prominently forward, and in which it was stated that one of the first cares of the association would be to consider and discuss the grievances of railways on the one hand, and those of the public in reference to railways on the other; and to endeavour to obtain a thorough revision of railway legislation. It was anticipated that one of the benefits to be derived from the formation of the association would be that a better understanding would arise between the members of the various boards of railway directors, which would prevent railway companies running into ruinous competition with one another, to the great injury of the shareholders. The present meeting was called to give effect to the suggestions contained in the report. H. T. Thompson, Esq., the chairman of the North-Eastern Railway, presided. It appeared from the statement of the chairman that the great majority of the railway companies had consented to become members of the association. Committees were then appointed to carry out the object of the association. The chairman of the day was appointed chairman of the association for the year 1886; and the first meeting of the association having been appointed for the 3rd of February next, the meeting separated.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—The annual meeting of the subscribers of this meritorious institution, which is located in St. George's-fields, Southwark, and is honoured with the patronage of her Majesty, was held on Thursday at the London Coffeehouse, Ludgate-hill—Robert Tubbs, Esq., in the chair. It appeared that the number of pupils in the school was 152, there being an equal number of males and females; of the former, 51 were basketmakers, 9 matmakers, 5 weavers, and 11 shoemakers; and of the latter, 55 were employed in knitting, 4 in making sash-lines, 4 in spinning, and 12 in needlework. The applicants for admission were 14 males and 10 females. Vacancies would arise in the school immediately. The receipts and expenditure were similar in amount to former years, leaving a balance of about £600 in the hands of the treasurer. The funded property of the association was upwards of £84,000, besides the freehold premises in St. George's-fields, &c. The report was adopted; and, officers for the year having been appointed, the meeting separated.

THE WALWORTH WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE held on Wednesday and Thursday a highly creditable entertainment or conversation. A large number of philosophical instruments (comprising microscopes, polariscopes, &c.), models, works of art—manufacture, painting, photographs, &c.—were exhibited; also several excellent specimens, productions of the members themselves. A very large number of working people were present, who appeared much to enjoy the intellectual treat. Nothing was lost or injured, notwithstanding the crowded state of the rooms.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.—At page 557 of this week's Supplement will be found full particulars of the Cattle and Implement Show; and on the present sheet we have a two-page engraving of some of the Prize Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs. Subjoined is a brief account of the annual dinner of this club, which took place on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' Hall—his Grace the Duke of Richmond presiding. Among those present were Lord Berners, Mr. C. J. Tower, Mr. C. Barnett, Mr. R. Milward, Alderman Mechi, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. R. W. Baker, Mr. H. Brandreth, Mr. Brandreth Gibbs (hon. sec.), Mr. W. F. Hobbs, Mr. G. Tuxford, H. H. Corbet, Professor Simonds, Mr. Torr, Mr. Druce, Mr. Jonas Webb, and Mr. John Hudson. The Chairman, in proposing "The Queen," said her Majesty had expressed her deep regret that it was not in her power to visit the showyard this year. In subsequently proposing "The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family," the noble Duke observed that the Prince Consort visited the showyard on Saturday, spent a good deal of time in going round it, and was very much pleased with what he saw; but he would not doubt have been much more pleased had he waited till that day, and seen his own Devon—an animal which was certainly a very creditable specimen of his Royal Highness's breeding. After the toast of "The Army and Navy," the Chairman proposed "Success to the Smithfield Club." He said he could not help congratulating the members of the club on the very flourishing state of its finances. They gave away something like £1000 a year in premiums, the whole of which came, of course, out of their annual income, and yet at the end of the year they had money in hand. He believed the present show was a very creditable one. There was, perhaps, an absence of such very large animals as were seen in former years—animals which were patched, as it were, with fat in various places—but, speaking generally, he might say that great attention had been paid to symmetry, which was, after all, one of the most important points in selecting an animal for fattening (Hear, hear). The example of the Smithfield Club had been very advantageous. With the aid of other agricultural bodies that society had induced farmers in every part of Great Britain and Ireland to pay more attention to their stock than they formerly did. If he wanted further proof of the great benefits conferred by the society, he might point to the fact that they had extended to many of her Majesty's colonial possessions; and he hoped that it would continue to prosper. He would now ask them to drink "Success to the Club;" and so long as it was maintained as it was at present—so long as it was supported by the tenant-farmers of the country—so long no doubt it would continue to be successful. He wished it success, not only because he was, as they all knew, a warm friend to the agricultural interest, but also because he believed in his conscience that by promoting agriculture they were doing what was best for every class of their fellow-subjects. The gold medals were then presented to the successful competitors, who severally returned thanks. The noble Duke in the chair being one of them, his medal was presented to him by Lord Berners. Mr. C. Barnett proposed "The health of the Vice-Presidents and the Trustees," and in doing so expressed his regret that only one of the former (Lord Berners) was present. Lord Berners returned thanks. Among the remaining toasts were:—"The Unsuccessful Candidates," "The Judges," "The Stewards," "The Hon. Secretary" (Mr. Gibbs), "Mr. Tower" (the present father of the club), "The Butchers," and "The Agricultural Labourers."

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—The annual dinner of this club took place on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms, and was presided over by Mr. Arcebecke, the commodore. Upwards of 130 sat down. Amongst those present were Admiral Bullock, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. F. W. Cameron (of the New York Yacht Club), Mr. T. Patten, Mr. F. Ledger, Mr. W. R. S. Markswell, the Rev. Dr. Robert G. Sligh, and Mr. T. N. Talfourd.

THE AURORA BOREALIS was observed at several places near the metropolis on one or two nights at the beginning of this week. On Sunday morning a general turn-out of the London fire-engines took place, owing to an intense light in the heavens, which appeared to arise from a great fire in the north-eastern part of the metropolis. The firemen upon getting as far as the City-road found that the reflection was caused by the Northern Lights.

The freehold estate lying behind the Smallpox Hospital has lately passed into the hands of the Passionist Fathers, who intend erecting suitable ecclesiastical buildings on the same, as soon as their means will permit. The works have been entrusted to Mr. Welby Pugin, son of the celebrated architect of that name.

FARRINGTON GENERAL DISPENSARY.—The thirtieth festival of this charity was celebrated on Monday evening by a public dinner at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hale presided (in the absence from illness of the Lord Mayor), and was supported by Alderman Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Conder, and about seventy friends of the charity. The chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Farrington Dispensary and Lying-in Charity," said that the charity had during the year relieved 6280 patients, at a cost of little more than 1s. per case. Before leaving the chair he announced donations amounting to £231, and annual subscriptions to a considerable amount.

THE CITY LIVERY.—We copy from the *City Press* the following particulars respecting the liverymen of London:—"They are a body distinct from the freemen at large, and invested with the sole privilege of electing the magistrates of the City. They are all members of some one of the City companies, each of which is a corporation within itself, possessed of the power of holding courts called hallmotes, for regulating the concerns of the company. Of the present companies twelve are called the chief, and are sometimes styled honourable. Whoever is chosen Mayor must be free of one of these companies; and whenever it happens that the Lord Mayor elect is of any other company he must take up his freedom in one of these."

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS on Monday an action was brought by the Earl of Shrewsbury against the trustees of the infant son of the Duke of Norfolk for the recovery of the extensive estates which had been bequeathed to that child by the late Earl of Shrewsbury. The Attorney-General contended that the late Earl had no power to alienate the property. The Chief Justice suggested to Mr. Serjeant Shee, the counsel for the defendants, that he should consent to a verdict being taken for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court above. This proposal was accepted.

A FIRE, attended with loss of life, broke out early on Monday morning in a coffee-house in Old street, St. Luke's. The occupier of the house, Mr. Pond, escaped through the trap-door in the roof; but his wife and daughter perished, although the most gallant efforts were made for their rescue by Fasmore, one of the fire-escape conductors. This noble fellow nearly fell a sacrifice to his daring—the flames rushing out of the windows and burning the upper part of the fire-escape and the canvas bagging attached to it.

A DENSE FOG settled upon the metropolis on Monday, causing all the customary annoyances, and materially impeding the transaction of business. On subsequent days fogs, though of a milder character, made their appearance.

The petition of Mr. Salomons, charging Mr. F. W. Stevens, the sharebroker, with fraud, was considered at the Court of Common Council on Tuesday. The petition was dismissed, and the petitioner is likely to be prosecuted for perjury.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 898 boys and 865 girls (in all 1763 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1570. The deaths registered last week were 1733, a fall from the previous week, but still 445 more than the estimated average. Taken together, the deaths of the last two weeks exceeded the births. As before, the mortality is not due to a predominance of any particular disease. The deaths of three persons are recorded as having been caused by want of the necessities of life; and those of an equal number by the intemperate use of spirits. Seven persons died who had reached the age of ninety years, or had passed that limit, of whom the most advanced was a man aged ninety-nine years.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF SWINDLING A GERMAN AT CHELSEA.—Thomas Higgins, described as being "middle-aged and of unimpressive appearance, attired in a semi-naval uniform," and George Davis, "of low stature, with a profusion of whiskers," were re-examined at the Westminster Police Court, on Monday, charged with a series of shameful swindles upon a German nurseryman, Mr. Charles Grineberg, of Ashburnham Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea. These are the particulars of the story as told by the unfortunate simpleton:—"In August last the prisoner Higgins came to me; he said he was acquainted with all the nobility and gentry in London, he had held a large estate at Whitehall, he kept his hunter, and wore a red coat, and had also been an outfitter in Bond-street, and offered me his services for any commission. I told him that being engaged in some extensive alterations I wanted some money. He said there would be no difficulty, and, until he got me the amount I required, proposed to raise a small sum. He drew a bill for £30 at two months, and I accepted it. He went, as he said, to get the money, but came back and said he could not get it. He proposed to take me to the Sheriff of London, at Chancery-lane, to get it done by him on the next day. He took me on the next day to Mr. Shannon, a sheriff's officer there, who said he would inquire into the matter. Higgins then went away with the bill, and I had to borrow the money elsewhere. A whole fortnight elapsed without my seeing anything of him, when he said the party was out of town who was to discount the bill, but he could get me £5 upon it, which he brought me, and afterwards £5 more. In three days he called again, and proposed to raise more money. I was much in want of capital. I had given a bill for £100 to a builder, for which he was pressing me. Davis joined us, and said, 'Well, my friend, I understand you're in want of money; I can get you £40 or £50 to-day.' A bill for £50 was filled in by Davis, and I added my name. Immediately afterwards Davis said, 'Just put your name to this,' putting before me a bill for interest for £9, which I signed. They never made their appearance with the money, and some days after an execution came into my house on the £100 bill. I told both of them of it, when Davis and Higgins came together and took an inventory of my goods. Davis said it was only a list of my goods and chattels, and if I signed it I should have £300, the sum I wanted, at once. I signed the document, which proved afterwards to be a bill of sale on my household furniture. The two prisoners then went away, saying they were going to get the money, and told me to stay till they came back. I stayed till five or six o'clock, but they did not come, and I went for three days without being able to find them. I did not tell all this to my wife—I could not; she had grief enough as it was with the execution being in the house. On the Tuesday following, when I and my wife returned home, I found that Higgins and nine men had been there and cleared the whole of the furniture off. They got furniture and securities out of me to between £600 and £700, and as I stand here as a man I have never had but £10." The case stands adjourned, bail being refused to the two prisoners.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.—The fog of Monday last did not pass away without the disastrous accompaniment of a railway accident. A little before six o'clock, just when the gloom was at the thickest, a collision took place at the Hackney station of the North London Railway. A train was stopping at the station; the platform was crowded; passengers were getting in and out—when suddenly through the Egyptian darkness was heard the pant and rumble of a rapidly-approaching engine. There was no time for any effectual alarm: in an instant the crash came. The hindmost carriage, a second-class, crowded with occupants, was crumpled up in a moment into a hideous wreck: the bottom, sides, and roof were scattered far and wide over the line, and the occupants were lying—crushed, battered, and mangled—among the ruins. The next carriage, a first-class, fared little better; nor was the destruction stayed till a third carriage had been destroyed. Twenty-four passengers were injured. The driver and stoker of the pilot-engine were hurt, but not seriously. The instrument of destruction was a pilot-engine (stated to have been sent "to prevent accidents"), which was coming along the line immediately in the rear of the passenger train. In the early part of the day another collision took place on the same line near the Caledonian-road station, by a luggage-engine running into a passenger train. Several passengers were injured.

A COLLISION INVOLVING INJURY to several passengers happened on Monday evening also at the Lea-bridge station of the Eastern Counties Railway, about the same time as the unfortunate event on the North London Railway, in consequence of the dense fog prevailing on that evening. A third-class, which was filled with clerks and others from the City, suffered the most. The end compartment was battered in, and almost every one of the occupants received some injury.

We are authorised to state that there is not the least foundation for a report which has been published by some of our contemporaries that Lords Cavendish and Grosvenor, and the Hon. Mr. Ashley, had been murdered by the Indians while travelling in Canada.

It is stated that the Dutch have made a new treaty with the Japanese, by which they have obtained fresh concessions, among which is permission for Dutch women to reside in Japan.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA left Genoa on Tuesday for Villafranca. A distinguished reception was given to him by the authorities at Genoa.

MUSIC.

Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR have made a brilliant commencement of their season. Their first concert, at St. Martin's Hall on Thursday last week, included some of the brightest gems of ancient and modern vocal harmony, as will be seen from the following programme:—

| | | |
|--|---------|-----------------------|
| Madrigal, "Sweet Flowers" | | T. Attwood Walmisley. |
| Madrigal, "Fair May Queen" | | Luca Mercanti. |
| Part-song for male voices, "This pleasant month of May" | | Baile. |
| Trio, "The Warrior," Miss L. Van Noorden, Miss Cazaly, and Miss Leffer | | G. A. Macfarren. |
| Part song, "The dawn of day" | | S. R. Bay. |
| Motet for double choir, "The Spirit also helpeth us" | | J. S. Bach. |
| Organist, Mr. J. C. Ward. | | |
| Madrigal, "Lullaby" | | W. Byrd. |
| Madrigal, "My bonnie lass, she smileth" | | Morley. |
| Duo concertante for two pianofortes (MS)—first time of performance—Miss E. Ward and Mr. C. E. Stephens | | Charles E. Stephens. |
| Part-song, "Orpheus with his lute" | | G. A. Macfarren. |
| Part-song for male voices, "The Hunters' Farewell" | | Mendelssohn. |
| Part-song, "Ave Maria" | | Henry Smart. |

The great achievement of the evening was the performance of Bach's motet for a double choir. Mr. Leslie's singers succeeded wonderfully in conquering the difficulties of this sublime composition. They sang with a clearness and effect which riveted the attention of the audience; and every one felt convinced that the music of the great old German requires only to be properly executed in order to be understood and appreciated by the English public. The other pieces which made the greatest impression were Walmisley's madrigal, "Sweet Flowers," a happy imitation of the Elizabethan style; Byrd's "Lullaby;" Mercanti's "Fair May Queen;" Macfarren's "Orpheus;" Mendelssohn's "Hunters' Farewell;" and Henry Smart's "Ave Maria." All these pieces were sung with a correctness, purity, and attention to the delicacies of expression, not excelled by the finest German choirs we have ever heard. Mr. Stephens's pianoforte duet is a clever composition, and was well executed by himself and his pupil, Miss Ward; but it was felt to be too long, and was out of place in a concert of this kind. Mr. Leslie himself was warmly welcomed, and the performances were much applauded, by a crowded audience.

On Friday evening the first choral rehearsal, preparatory for the great HANDEL COMMEMORATION in June next, took place at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr. Costa. The choruses in the oratorio of "Belshazzar" were rehearsed by a choir nearly eighteen hundred strong, who sang the music (some of it very difficult) at sight in a manner which showed a remarkable degree of intelligence and aptitude. These rehearsals, we understand, are to be continued regularly till the time of the festival.

There was a concert at the CRYSTAL PALACE on Saturday in commemoration of the death of Mozart. The music, of course, was wholly selected from the great musician's works. It included one of his orchestral symphonies, two overtures, a pianoforte concerto played by Herr Pauer, and a number of the finest airs and concerted pieces in the "Flauto Magico"—the principal singers being Madame Weiss, Mr. Perren, and Mr. Weiss. Notwithstanding the badness of the weather there was a numerous assemblage, who appeared to enjoy the entertainment.

This week there have been three "Popular Concerts" at St. JAMES'S HALL, on three consecutive evenings, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, evidently got up in consequence of the influx of visitors from the country on account of the Cattle Show. These concerts have been what they professed to be, entirely popular, consisting of popular things sung and played by popular performers. The conductor was Mr. Benedict. On the first night Mr. Sims Reeves was announced, but was prevented from appearing by severe indisposition. The principal attraction of that evening was Miss Dolby, who sang several of her most favourite ballads with great effect. The other singers were Mr. and Madame Weiss, Miss Stabbach, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, and Miss Emily Armstrong, a young singer of remarkable promise. She is, we understand, a pupil of Mr. F. Mori, and sang his pretty "Siren's Song" with a clear and sweetness that made a great impression. Miss Arabella Goddard played fantasias of Wallace and Thalberg with her usual brilliancy and finish, and, as usual, received enthusiastic applause. Piatti performed a pretty solo on the violoncello. On the whole, these concerts have been very good of their kind, and well calculated to please a popular audience.

Verdi's long-talked-of opera, "Simone Boocanegra," has at length been produced at Naples. Its first performance took place on the 28th of November, and was crowned with the most complete success. The audience was densely crowded, and so brimful of enthusiasm that the maestro was called for seventeen times in the course of the evening!

Mr. HENRY K. MORLEY'S Annual Evening Concert took place at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, on Thursday, last week. The artists engaged were Miss Louisa Vinning, Miss Dolby, Mr. J. L. Hatton, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Arabella Goddard, and M. Sainton. The hall was densely crowded. An apology was received from Mr. Sims Reeves, who was prevented by illness from fulfilling his engagement. Mr. George Perren and Mr. Allan Irving were at the last moment engaged in his place, and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience. Miss Goddard's performances were magnificent, and were each enthusiastically redemanded. Miss Louisa Vinning sang with considerable sweetness, and was much applauded. Mr. J. L. Hatton conducted the concert with his usual ability.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece by Mr. John Oxenford was produced on Thursday week, adapted from the French of "Les Crochets du Père Martin," a drama by MM. Cormon and Grangé. Its English title is "The Porter's Knot." The subject is one well calculated to appeal to English sympathies, and furnishes scope to the natural pathos of Mr. Robson, who "shines like a bright particular star" in the character of the humble hero. The circumstances of the plot have been thoroughly Anglicised. The interest turns on the parental solicitude of an honest couple who, having earned sufficient means to live in respectable retirement, and to educate their son as a surgeon, are plunged by the extravagance of that son, into unexpected poverty. The father carefully conceals the delinquency of the boy from his wife, and pretends that he himself has imprudently lost the money which the youth has squandered in unfortunate speculations. From this peculiarity much of the touching sentiment of the piece arises. The son departs for Australia to redeem his fortunes, and the old man returns to his porter's knot as the means of procuring his subsistence. The phases of feeling that arise out of this self-sacrifice are distinctly, and with the utmost artistic skill as well as the greatest natural power, brought out by Mr. Robson. In fact, it may be described as the best character that he has yet performed. Ultimately, his parental sufferings are rewarded by the success of his son, who fortunately and heroically redeems his honour and restores his parents to their comfortable home. The piece of course is well placed on the stage, and promises to be a remarkable success.

HAYMARKET.—Sir William Don, who has at length found his way to this theatre, has not a little astonished the supporters of this establishment with the length of his person and the drollery of his acting. As we have already described the Baronet's talents in his efforts elsewhere, it is only necessary to add that the part he plays on these boards is that of *Small*, the waiter, in the farce of "White-bait at Greenwich." His success is decided.

STANDARD.—It is seldom that a new piece, in the West-end sense, is produced at this theatre; starring engagements in general being satisfied with the embodiment of prominent characters in already established pieces. The continuance of Madame Celeste's engagement has, however, rendered the production of an entirely new piece desirable; and accordingly a *petite comédie*, by the author of "The French Spy," has been added to the bills, under the title of "The Little Sotter," or, a Sister's Love. The manners of the piece are Russian, and one of the principal characters is the *Czar Paul*, who is personated by Mr. Johnstone with remarkable success. Opposed to him is his cook *Orloff* (Mr. Bigwood), who rules the good-hearted despot with the greatest facility and the broadest humour.

The pathetic interest lies with the *Lady Immalie* (Mrs. Arden), who has been married to *Count Wolenski* (Mr. Morton) as a Countess, but who is in reality a peasant. *Natalie* (Madame Celeste) is her sister; and, as the sutler to the camp, manages to please the *Czar* so much that he wishes to make her his empress. The only advantage the little sutler takes of this is to conciliate his rough Majesty and to procure the pardon of her sister for the *ruse* practised on his credulity. The interest of the plot is well sustained, the peculiarities of character are adroitly brought out, and the acting of Madame Celeste in the part is worthy of her best days. The audience were evidently pleased, and the new drama was decidedly successful.

ASTLEY'S.—A new and elaborate spectacle drama, in four parts, was produced on Saturday, entitled "The Revolt in the East; or, the Fugitives and their Faithful Steed." The story of this drama is obvious; it relates to the sepy rebellion, and describes the perils encountered by the European colonists. The chief of these, *Leonard Wilson*, is pathetically rendered by Mr. James Holloway, and he is well assisted by Mr. R. Phillips, the stage manager—who has adapted the piece from the French—in an Irish humorous part, *Sir Robert Felix Malone*, a gentleman unconscious of the presence of danger in the midst of the greatest tribulation. There is also a taking character in *Tom Tough'em*, a sailor (Mr. Anson), whose hilarities relieve the general terror of the incidents. Horses and carriages are introduced wherever possible on the stage; and the scenery is everywhere picturesquely and effectively disposed. The scenes in the circle are not quite so exciting as usual: they partake of a quiet drawing-room character. The perfect training of the mare *Raven*, managed as he is by Mr. William Cooke, is a thing to admire; and *Mdme. Blanche* appears very attractive in her *pas Espagnol la Valencien*. The house was very numerous attended.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.—Announcements somewhat earlier than usual have reached us in relation to the forthcoming Christmas pantomimes. That at the HAYMARKET is founded upon an old German legend. Mr. Fenton has painted the scenery, and the Leclercq family will appropriate the parts, as usual, of *dansesue, Clown, and Harlequin*. Miss Fanny Wright is named for *Columbine*. At COVENT GARDEN the subject of the Christmas piece is "Little Red Riding Hood," with Payne, Flexmore, &c. At the LYCEUM, "The Siege of Troy," with the Lauri family; and at the Surrey, "Old Father Thames." The pantomime of the Princess is written by Alfred Crowquill (Mr. Forester).

Mr. George Augustus Sala will lecture on "Old London Cries" at the St. Bartholomew's Working Men's Literary Institute, Gray's-inn-road, on Tuesday evening next, December 14.

A movement has been originated in the metropolis and in the chief towns to make the Monday after Christmas-day a general holiday. Many large firms have agreed to suspend their business on that day.

Saunders' News Letter states that the late George Watts, Esq., of sporting celebrity, died worth £40,000, besides large freehold property, which descends to his successor, J. Brennan, Esq., of Dublin.

The models sent in for competition for the Havelock memorial may be seen gratuitously by the public daily (except on December 15), from eleven a.m. to three p.m., in the Gallery of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the transactions in the Consol Market during the week have been only moderate, prices generally have continued to rule somewhat firm, and the fluctuations in them have been trifling. The Unfunded Debt has shown considerable firmness, arising from the immense amount of capital seeking employment.

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 2½ per cent, and in Lombard-street a slight decline took place in consequence, 60 days' commercial paper having been done at 2½ per cent. Four months' bills were readily taken at 2½ per cent. The limited number of applications for accommodation has no doubt induced the Directors to lower their quotation.

The total imports of bullion since we last wrote have amounted to fully £750,000, chiefly from Australia, the West Indies, &c. About £20,000,000 in gold has been sold to the Bank of England, and nearly £300,000 has been taken for the Continent. The steamer for India and China has taken out £213,000, almost wholly in silver, to be followed by an equal amount by the next packet.

The special meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation will be held on the 17th inst., when the directors of the Great Ship Company will be prepared to complete the purchase of the vessel.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company a dividend was declared for the past half year at the rate of 3½ per cent, together with a bonus of 1 per cent, and 2 per cent on the underwriting account.

A call of £3 per share—making £5 paid—falls due on the shares of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company on the 29th inst. This announcement has led to a slight fall in prices.

The suspension of Messrs. Hicks and Gadsden, American merchants, has been announced. The liabilities are £50,000.

There has been rather more doing in the Silver Market, and prices have slightly advanced. Burs have sold at 5s. 1½d., and dollars at 5s. 0½d., per ounce.

On the Continent money is now low in price. At Paris and Brussels the rate is 3; at Hamburg, 2; at Frankfurt, 4; and at Amsterdam, 3½ per cent.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company have made application to the Government for a guarantee upon £37,000, the estimated cost of a new cable. This application has been backed by a memorial signed by nearly all the leading commercial houses in London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c. The eventual success of the company cannot reasonably be doubted; but, apparently, a new description of cable is required for unusually long lines of communication.

On Monday Home Stocks were steady, and prices had an upward tendency. The Three per Cents were done at 97½ and 98; the Reduced, 96½ to 97; the New Three per Cents, 96½ to 97; India Debentures, 99½ to 100; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 3s. 7s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. The market was rather flat on the following day, and the quotations ruled a shade lower.—Bank Stock sold at 226; the Reduced Three per Cents realised 96½ to 97; Consols for Money, 98 7½ to 98; New Three per Cents, 96½ to 97; Long Annuities, 1860, 1 13-16; Ditto, 1885, 1 13-16; India Debentures, 99½; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 3s. 7s. prem. The market was steady on Wednesday.—The Reduced touched 96½; Consols, 98½; New Three per Cents, 96½; Long Annuities, 1885, 1 13-16; Bank Stock, 226; India Stock, 223; India Debentures, 99½; Ditto Bonds, 100½; Exchequer Bills, 3s. 7s. prem. The transfer-books of the Three per Cents and some other securities were closed on Wednesday. The transactions on Thursday were trifling in amount; nevertheless prices ruled steady.—Consols, for special transfer, were 97½ to 98; and ex div. 96½ to 97; Bank Stock was 224; the New Three and the Reduced sold at 96½ to 97; the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 93; Long Annuities, 1860, 1 13-16; March Exchequer Bills, 3s. 7s. to 3s. 8s. 6d. premium.

The new Chilean Loan scrip has been very inactive, at ½ to 1½ premium; and the scrip of the new Turkish Loan has ruled heavy, at ½ to 1½ dis. In most other foreign securities only a moderate business has been transacted; nevertheless, the fluctuation in prices have been trifling. Austrian Five per Cents have marked 83½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 9½ ex div.; Brazilian Five per Cents, 101½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85; Ditto, Deferred, 181; Canada New Consolidated, 17½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91½ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 47½; Ditto, New Deferred, 31; Ditto, Commitment's Certificates of Coupon, 61; Turkish Six per Cents, 92½; Venezuela Five per Cents, 43; Ditto, Two per Cents, Deferred, 16; and Dutch Four per Cents, 101½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in full request, and the quotations generally have been well supported.—Australasia have realised 92½; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Bank of London, 46½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 8; City, 63; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; London Chartered of Australia, 22; London and County, 29½; London Joint Stock, 33½; London and Westminster, 49½; Oriental, 37; Ottoman, 21½; Union of Australia, 57½; and Union of London, 24½.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled quiet, as follows:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 13 ex div.; Australian Agricultural, 34½; Berlin Waterworks, 3; Canada Canada's Bonds, 112; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 116½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102½; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 114; Copper Miners of England, 25½; Crystal Palace, Preference, 5; Electric Telegraph, 114; London Discount, 4; London General Omnibus, 1½; National Discount, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80; Ditto, New, 28½; Rhymney Iron, 25½; Royal Mail Steam, 60½; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 1; Van Diemen's Land, 10½; St. Katharine Dock, 94; Waterloo-bridge Old Annuities of £3, 30; Ditto, New, of £7, 20½.

A full average business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and prices generally have been well supported. The traffic receipts continue in excess of last year at this period. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 93½; Caledonian, 80; Chester and Holyhead, 42; Eastern Counties, 62½; Eastern Union, B Stock, 29½; Great Northern, 108½; Ditto, A Stock, 96; Ditto, B Stock, 131½; Great Western, 55½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97; London and

Blackwall, 6; London and Brighton, 112½; London and North-Western, 64½; Ditto, Eighth, 6½; London and South-Western, 93½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37½; Midland, 100; Norfolk, 64½; North British, 53; North Eastern—Berwick, 93; Ditto, York, 75; North Staffordshire, 15½; North-Western, 12½; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 27½; South Devon, 36½; South Eastern, 75; Stockton and Darlington, 33½. LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Wilts and Somerset, 92.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, Five per Cent, No. 1, 116; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 132; Great Northern Five per Cent, 114½; Great Western Five per Cent, 100; Ditto, Chester, Eight per Cent Shares, 17; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin Stock, 97; Newport, Aber-gavenny, and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cent, 11½; Norfolk Debentures, 99; North-Eastern—Berwick, 99½; Ditto, York, H. and S. Purchase, 10; North Staffordshire, 23½; South Wales, 92½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 83; Ditto, 18; Ditto, Additional Capital, A, 58; Ditto, B, 41; East Indian, 103; Ditto, B; Shares Extension, 103; Ditto, Jubbulpore, 6; Grand Trunk of Canada, 37; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 92½; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 186½, 31. Ditto, 1867, 65; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Great Western of Canada, 17½; Ditto, New, 93; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, payable 1877, without option, 100; Madras Five per Cent, 20½; Ditto, Third Extension, 5; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 5; Punjab, 43.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 84; Bahia and San Francisco, 8; Namur and Liège, 91; Northern of France, 40; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 35½; Recife and San Francisco, 8½; West Flanders, 6; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 9½ ex div.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (December 6).—The supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was only moderate, and most of the samples were in but middling condition. For all kinds we experienced a dull inquiry, at a further reduction in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat—the show of which was seasonably large—moved off heavily, and prices were next to nominal. There was a slow sale for barley, the value of which gave way 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Malt was likewise heavy, and late rates were with difficulty supported. Owing to extensive arrivals the oat trade was inactive, at 6d. per quarter less money. Beans and peas were in increased supply and heavy request, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter decline. Flour moved off slowly, on former terms.

December 8.—The supplies of each kind of produce in to-day's market were seasonably large, and the trade generally ruled heavy, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 42s.; ditto, white, 38s. to 42s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 41s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 27s. to 29s.; malted ditto, 34s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 55s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 52s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 62s. to 71s.; York-shire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 32s. to 34s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 24s.; tick beans, 35s. to 38s.; grey peas, 37s. to 38s.; maple, 40s. to 43s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; boilers, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 34s.; country marks, 25s. to 28s. per 50 lb.; French ditto, 32s. to 34s. per sack; American, 15s. to 25s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The seed trade, generally, has ruled very inactive since our last report. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place.

Lined, English crushing, 60s. to 64s.; Calcutta, 50s. to 55s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 13s. to 15s.; ditto white, 13s. to 14s.; tares, 12s. to 14s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 68s. to 72s. per quarter. Lined cakes, English, £10 5s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £5 15s. to £6 15s. per ton; canary, 70s. to 73s. per quarter; red clover, 56s. to 61s.; ditto, white, 56s. to 78s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4d. to 6d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 41s. 5d.; barley, 35s. 4d.; oats, 22s. 8d.; rye, 31s. 2d.; beans, 42s. 6d.; peas, 43s. 10d.

The six weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 41s. 1½d.; barley, 35s. 4d.; oats, 22s. 6d.; rye, 31s. 6d.; beans, 42s. 6d.; peas, 44s. 11d.

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 123,987; barley, 110,613; oats, 9937; rye, 19; beans, 2900; peas, 1161 quarters.

Tea.—Large public sales have been held this week, and they have passed off slowly, on former terms. Privately an average business is doing, at full quotations—common sound Ceylon, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; the top quality being 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. against 87,517,100 lb. in 1857.

Sugar.—Good and fine raw qualities have sold freely, at full quotations; but other kinds have moved off slowly, at barely late rates. Refined goods are steady, at 52s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. for brown tones. Crushed sugars support last week's currency.

Coffee.—Our market continues very inactive; nevertheless, we have no change to notice in prices.

Rice.—The late active inquiry has fallen off; yet importers generally refuse to sell, except at full quotations.

Provisions.—For nearly all kinds of Irish butter the demand rules very inactive, at late currencies. Inferior Dutch butter is not purchased on earlier terms, and all English qualities are very dull. Bacon is still drooping, with a heavy inquiry. Hams and lard are cheaper. Eggs cheaper.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, and P.Y.C. on the spot, has sold at 50s. 9d. and 50s. 6d.; for all the year, 70s. 3d. per cwt.

Oil.—Lined oil is in fair request at £20 10s. per ton on the spot. Olive is steady, at £67 to £51. In fish oils very little is doing. Spirits of turpentine are selling at 34s. to 35s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum sells heavily, at dropping prices. Proof Lowland is selling at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; East India, 1s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits are firm, at full prices.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover ditto, £3 15s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load. Trade dull.

Wool.—Wynlan, 15s. 6d.; Eden Mill, 16s. 6d.; Riddell, 16s.; Belmont, 16s.; South Helton 15s. 6d.; Cawston, 15s. 6d.; Kellogg, 17s. 6d.; Tees, 18s.; South Durham, 16s. per ton.

Hops.—There is rather more business doing in most kinds of hops, and prices have an upward tendency.

Wool.—Since the close of the public sales the transactions in wool by private contract have been trifling. Prices, however, are firmly supported in every instance.

Produce.—The supplies are on the increase, and the demand rules everywhere inactive, at prices varying from 4s. to 5s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, December 9).—To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. All breeds sold steadily, at fully Monday's improvement in value. Sheep—the show of which was only moderate—changed hands freely, at full quotations. We had rather an active inquiry for calves, at a further advance in prices of 6d. per 5 lb., the top quotation being 5s. per 5 lb. There was a fair inquiry for pigs, at extreme rates; but which cows commanded very little attention. Per 5 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d.; neat porkers, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; suckling calves, 15s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 17s. to 21s. each. Total supply: beasts, 1455; sheep, 5300; calves, 280; pigs, 300. Foreign: beasts, 130; sheep, 600; calves, 180.

Neagates and Leadenhall.—The demand has improved, and prices are well supported:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 5 lb. by the carcase.

ROMAN GAZETTE.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

W. R. URWIN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chain and iron merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

E. BUTTON, Graverend, butcher.—J. UPTON, Brighton, plumber.—J. NICKS, Ekester, dealer and chapman.—W. TAYLOR Newport coal merchant.—W. MARCHANT, Fokestone, Kent, corn merchant.—J. D. RUDDOCK Reading, Berkshire, upholsterer.—W. HUNT, Market-street, Manchester, silk and cotton manufacturer.—W. WATTS, Manchester, builder.—J. S. WARNER, Sheffield, merchant.—W. W. HALL Kidderminster, currier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. CHALMERS, Blairgowrie, draper.—F. POPE, Edinburgh, commission agent.—P. MACDONALD, S'eat, Island of Skye, fishcurer.—W. HENDENBURGH, Dumfries, dealer.—T. WYSE, Coletrae, near Falkirk, farmer.—J. RODGER, Barrhill, Ayrshire, farmer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

W. MILLS, Tamworth, Staffordshire, watchmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

U. NEVILLE, Northampton, wholesale bootmaker.—W. ELLIS, Halesworth, Suffolk, watchmaker.—W. GREENACRE and G. ROBERTS, Oxford-street, drapers.—S. CULLING-FORD, Woodbridge, Suffolk, draper.—K. T. FITCHETT, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, tailor.—J. GODDING, East Dersham, Norfolk, saddler.—J. TOMPSON, Hildon, Kent, carrier.—W. and A. CORNISH, Birmingham, builders.—B. TONES, Birmingham, jeweller.—H. GREATER, Llanrwst, Denbighshire, hotelkeeper.—C. BARLOW, Liverpool, hatter.—W. HUNT, Manchester, and Tongue, Lancashire, silk manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. BROWN, Dundee, shipowner.—W. WRIGHT, Portree, Isle of Skye, Inverness's sole general agent. D. and A. KING, Glasgow and Jamaica, merchants.

* * The charge for insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

BIRTH.

On the 7th inst., at Fulham Palace, the wife of the Lord Bishop of London, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

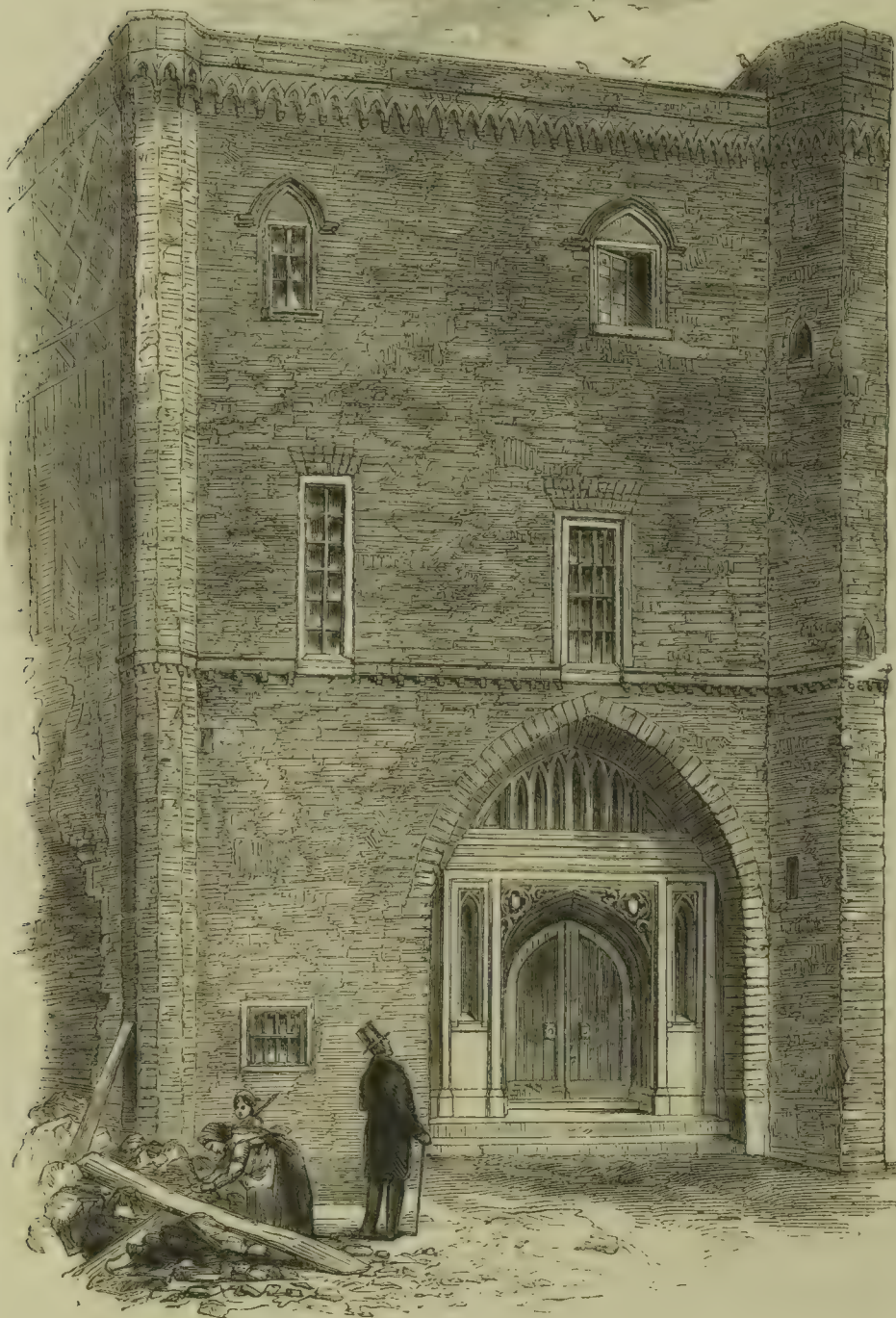
On the 2nd inst., at the parish church, Ashed, Surrey, by the Rev. Barrington Taylor-Henry Parsons, of Graham House Chambers, Old Broad-street, and of Epsom, architect, D.L., &c., elder son of the late Jonathan Parsons, of Dour-place, Beaumont, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Daniel Maydwell, of Ashed.

On the 6th of October, at St. Peter's Church, Mowbray, Cape of Good Hope, by the Rev. W. Long, Henry Rudd, B.A., C.C. College, Oxford, to Ellen, third daughter of H. E. Ruberford, Esq., of Clarendon, Cape of Good Hope.

On the 2nd inst., in the Chapel of Galloway House, by the Bishop of Carlisle, Wilfrid Frederick, eldest son of J. Tollemache, Esq., M.P. for Cheshire, to Lady Emma Georgiana Stewart, second daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

On the 7th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. W. Green, Robert, only son of Robert Bell, Esq., of North Castle, Isle of Wight, to Georgiana Helena, youngest daughter of Robert Crowe, Esq., of St. Saviour, Jersey.

On the 7th inst., at St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster-square, by the Rev. E. Stuart, Edgar Alfred B



KING JOHN'S PALACE AT STEPNEY.

KING JOHN'S PALACE AT STEPNEY.

THE interesting Norman remains represented in the accompanying Engraving have been recently brought to notice by the prospect of their demolition. The building known as King John's Palace, and which seems to have had a better title than usual to this somewhat favourite name, consisted of a front built of red bricks, with remains of white ones set in a lozenge pattern, and had square towers of the same material at each angle. A bold pointed arch sprung from the base of each tower, but seemed of a somewhat later date. A trumpery door of modern construction disfigured this part of the building. There were also indications of Norman windows, as well as rather meagre stringcourses of stone, which ran across the front.

The interior of the building consisted of a sort of hall in the basement story, modernised, and with a large aperture in the centre, as if for a circular stove. Above this was another chamber, also modernised. From this a door led to a spiral staircase, and down through one of the quadrangular brick towers to the dungeons below. The light was admitted by narrow windows, secured by iron bars of ancient workmanship. There was also a sort of handrail of brick, curiously moulded into the wall.

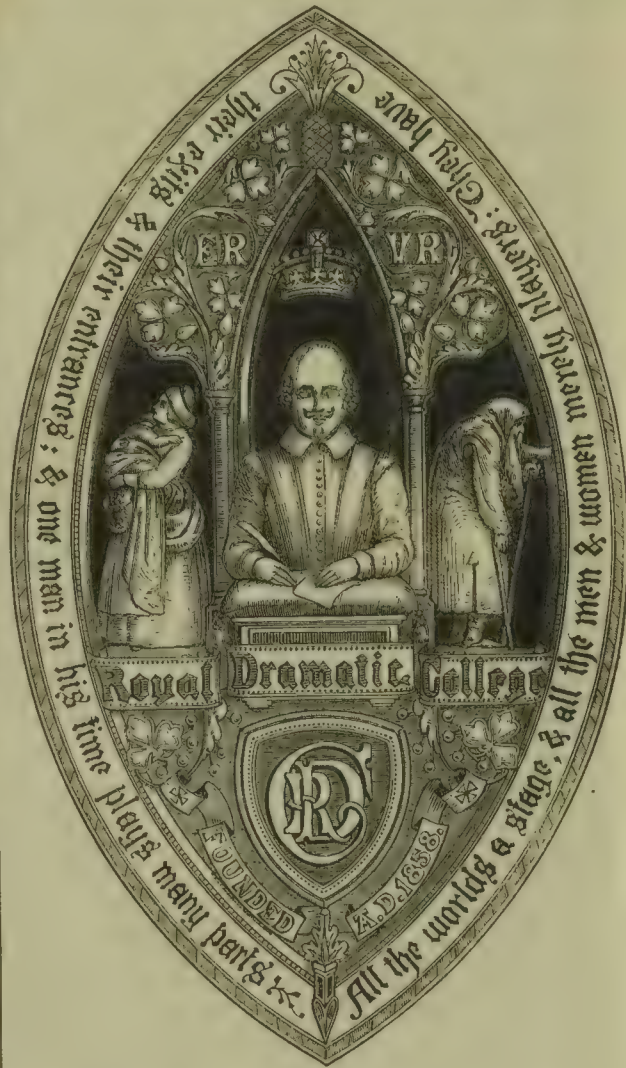
The dungeon was entered through a low archway with a massive oaken door, and by a descent of two steps. This chamber, which seems to have received no light from above, was of brick, vaulted, and with walls of apparently immense thickness; it was generally ankle deep in water. An opening was broken some time since into a similar chamber further back, and there is no doubt that there are others leading a good way underground.

There was a door of communication from the entrance to these dungeons into the adjoining house, which was built about eighty years since on the site of other portions of the palace.

At the back of the building was an arch similar to that which spanned the entrance, but of higher pitch, and more deeply recessed: it had been filled with plaster. There were also very perfect remains of lozenge pattern on the exterior walls, reminding one somewhat of Italian brickwork, and also the moulding and traces of two Norman windows.

There was no entrance to the remaining tower; but it probably led either to the roof, or was a further communication with the dungeons.

At the side remote from the dwelling-house was a chamber



GREAT SEAL FOR THE ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

with oak beams and a plain vaulted roof, as well as a stove, with some indications of Norman moulding and traces of carved work. There was also a window half bricked up, and red tiles were let into portions of the walls.

There seems just now to be a mania for destroying those structures having some historic interest attached to them. The house at one time inhabited by Oliver Cromwell in the Wandsworth-road, and which had a most curiously-carved doorway, has just been demolished by an enterprising bricklayer who wished to erect a "Cromwell-place" on the site!

GREAT SEAL FOR THE ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.
BY JOHN LEIGHTON, F.S.A.

THE design for the Great Seal of the Royal Dramatic College, which we engrave, is in the form of the beautiful old seals of English institutions—a *vesica pices*—in the centre of which is the bust of the great dramatic poet of all time, from the Stratford monument, under a Royal crown and arch, ending in a thyrus of the antique drama; whilst on each side are initials of patron Queens, and types of



LISBON BAR DURING A GALE OF WIND.

Infancy and Old Age—the periods of life when mankind requires the aid of others. Below is the monogram of the society, and around the seal is a legend from “As You Like It.”

TESTIMONIAL TO THE
REV. MR. COLERIDGE.

THE Candelabrum and Dessert Service, of which we give an Engraving, forms part of a testimonial lately presented to the Rev. Edward Coleridge, Fellow of Eton, by his old pupils, on the occasion of his retiring from the tutorship which he had held at that school for upwards of thirty-two years. In that important field of duty Mr. Coleridge laboured with remarkable energy and success, and he had the satisfaction not only of seeing many whom he had trained attain to eminence and distinction in their various careers, but also of retaining their warm feelings of personal regard and attachment to himself in after life. On his election to the fellowship which, according to the usual course, terminated his active labours in the school, the feeling of his old pupils towards him was strongly manifested at a meeting held by them in London, at which a subscription was set on foot for the purpose of presenting their old tutor with some solid token of their grateful recollections. Among those who took part in this proceeding were the Dukes of Newcastle and Roxburgh, the Earl of Eglinton, Lord John Manners, M.P., the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord De Tabley, the Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P.; Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P.; Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M.P.; The Chisholm; Mr. J. R. Hope Scott, Q.C.; the Rev. Dr. Goulburn, the Lower Master, and several of the assistant masters of Eton, with numerous other noblemen and gentlemen. A sum exceeding £700 was raised, a portion of which has been applied to the purchase of the very elegant candelabrum and other articles which we have engraved. They were the workmanship of Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, of the Strand, and therefore require from us no words of commendation. The candelabrum is inscribed as follows:—“A token of gratitude and affection from his old pupils to Edward Coleridge. Eton, 1858.”

The testimonial consists of a centre candelabrum of a novel and elegant design, the branches uniting with the stem forming a continuous and elegant outline, dividing at the top into six sconces for lights, the smaller scrolls supporting a richly-perforated basket, containing a glass for flowers; and four dessert-dishes, in two pairs. The larger pieces are enriched with groups of deer and horses, very carefully modelled, resting under ample vine foliage. The two smaller are formed of the vine only.



TESTIMONIAL LATELY PRESENTED TO THE REV. E. COLERIDGE BY OLD ETONIANS.

PRESENTATION PLATE FOR MR. CAPREOL,
OF TORONTO, CANADA WEST.

THE fellow-citizens of this gentleman have liberally subscribed towards a service of plate for him, as a testimonial of the esteem in which his public character is held, and in acknowledgment of the

valuable services rendered by him on behalf of the Northern Railroad, connecting Lake Huron, at Collingwood, with Lake Ontario, at Toronto, and which was the first step accomplished in Canada to give practical existence to a system of railway communication as the means of developing the resources and promoting the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the province.

The plate will be presented to Mr. Capreol at the Canada Company's office, St. Helen's-place, the directors of this company having consented, at the request of the trustees to the testimonial fund, to undertake that duty on behalf of the subscribers in Canada.

This elegant service is the production of R. and S. Garrard, of Pantion-street. It consists of an elegant épergne of scroll and leaf design, with triangular base (bearing the arms of F. C. Capreol, Esq.), resting on a circular silver stand; four richly-chased table candlesticks, a pair of richly-ornamented claret-jugs of antique design, four bottle-stands, two waiters, a cake-basket, a sugar vase and cover, and a large salver, bearing the following inscription:—

The service of plate, of which this salver forms a portion, was presented to FREDERIC CHASE CAPREOL, Esq., as a testimonial, by the citizens of Toronto and its vicinity, in acknowledgment of his eminent public services as the originator and promoter of the Northern Railroad.

Toronto, Canada, Sept., 1853.

LISBON BAR DURING A
GALE OF WIND.

In the Engraving on the preceding page an incident is depicted which shows the effective means possessed by our Royal Mail packets for saving life at sea, and the promptitude with which their officers and crew devote themselves when duty calls. Our Sketch represents the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Lisbon mail-packet *Alhambra*, herself locked within the bar and debarred from all possible egress on account of the breakers caused by continued westerly gales. Off the Point, however, she observed “a friend” in distress—a merchant-ship hard and fast, French colours flying, her canvas still standing, and the sea making clean breaches over her. It was decided to send to her assistance the ship's life-boat, under the experienced hands of Mr. Robert E. Penkey, chief officer, with Mr. William Hume, third, and a dozen seamen volunteers. Daring every

danger, on they sped, gallantly breasting winds and waves, till, approaching the wreck, they discovered that the crew had already taken to their own boats. Nothing, therefore, justifying further risk, Mr. Penkey made again for his ship, where, though fruitless as it happened in his mission of good, the safe return of the boat's crew was hailed with no less hearty acclamations by all on board.



PLATE FOR PRESENTATION TO MR. CAPREOL BY HIS FELLOW CITIZENS OF TORONTO, CANADA WEST.

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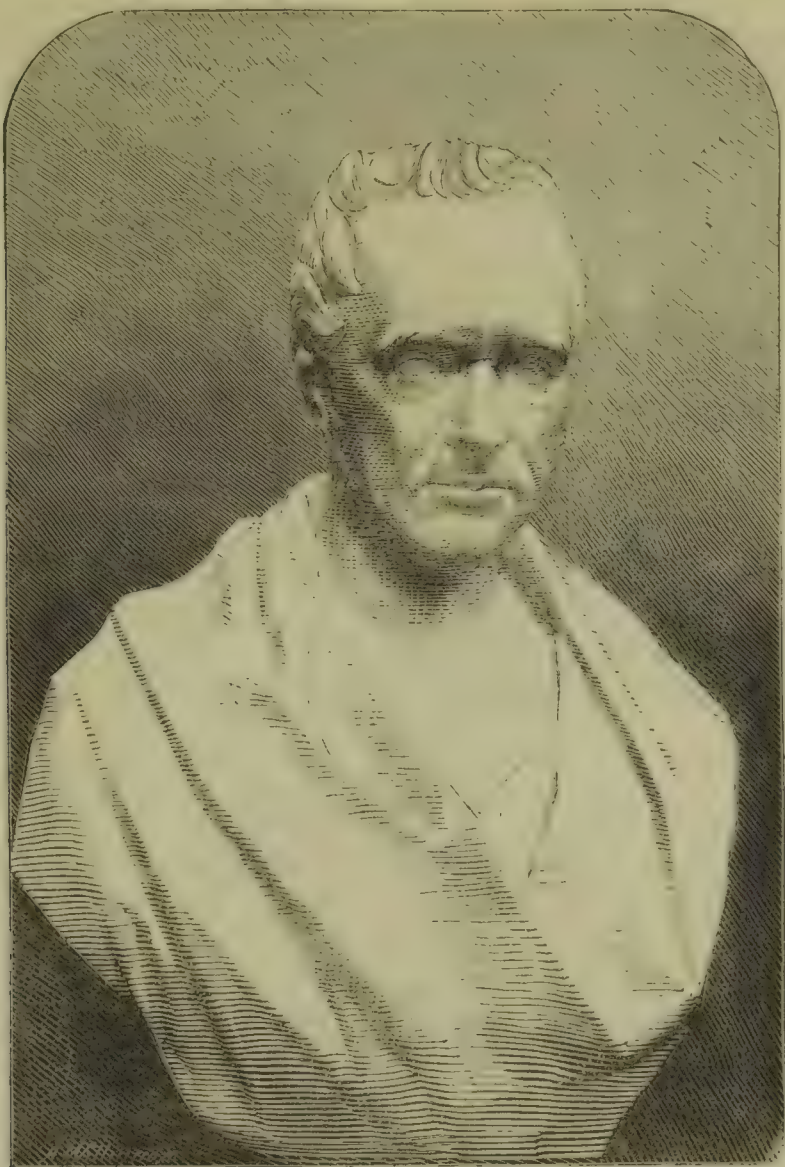
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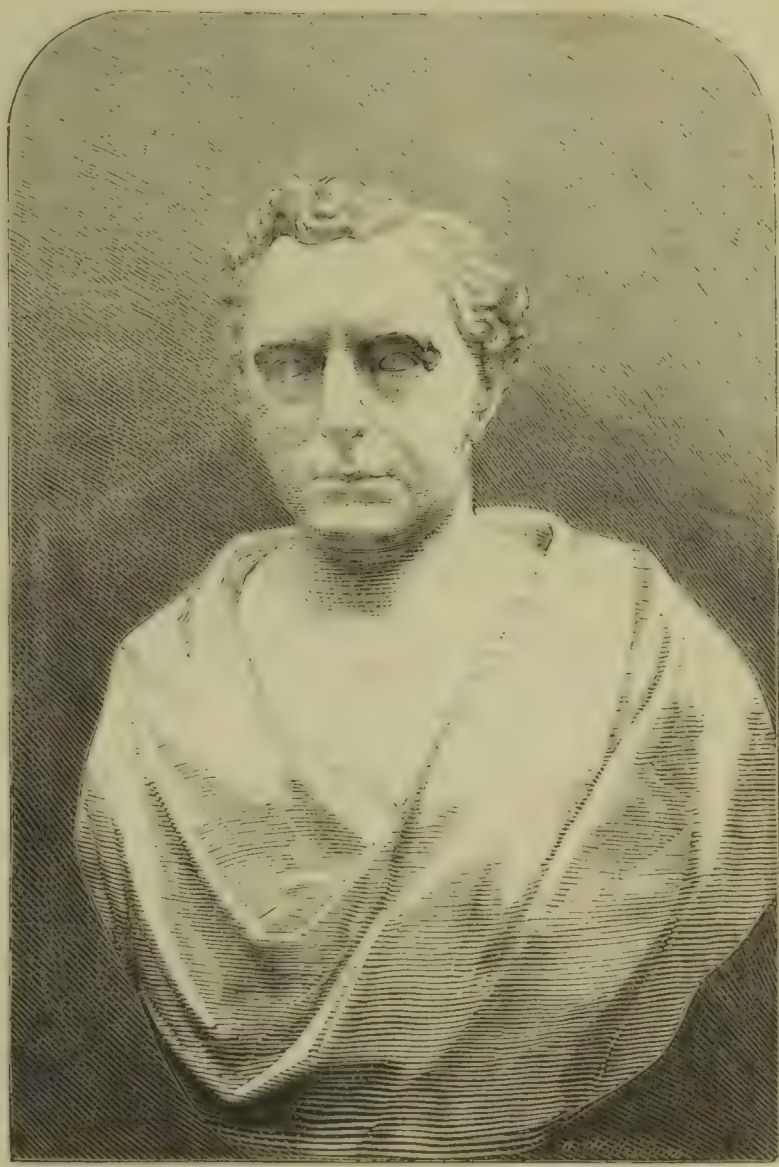
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of Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., was executed at the request of his friend, Mr. G. P. Bidder. That of George Stephenson, the father, was executed for Mr. George Robert Stephenson, his nephew.

Mr. Wyon has presented copies of these busts to the Town Council of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the gift has been gracefully acknowledged. They are to be placed in some fitting spot within the walls of the Townhall of Newcastle. A more pleasing testimonial to the place of the nativity of these celebrated engineers could not have been bestowed; and it is gratifying to find it duly appreciated by their fellow-townsmen.

In Mr. Wyon's studio there are busts of several other great engineers of this century, which will form a fine series when complete. There is also an elegant statue, to be done in marble for Mr. R. Stephenson, of "Briseis leaving the tent of Achilles," and one, for the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, of "Britomartis."

Before closing this article we are constrained to add the following graceful tribute paid to the memory of George and Robert Stephenson, though specially to the former, by the *Newcastle Chronicle* for Nov. 5:—

... To raise a monument to George Stephenson is not to gratify



THE IONIAN ISLANDS: CORFU, FROM THE ONE-GUN BATTERY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

local pride, is not to please the vanity or affection of a family; but is to give perpetual embodiment to a people's estimate of the worth, the zeal, the transcendent abilities of a self-taught benefactor of the human race. The meeting in this town on Wednesday last (Nov. 3) is a tribute, though long delayed yet gracefully offered, to the memory of George Stephenson. No one can peruse without pleasure and admiration the eloquent eulogy which was pronounced by Lord Ravensworth. It fell with added force from the lips of the son of George Stephenson's liberal and generous patron. He traced him up, step by step, with graphic power, from his humble early days till that hour of triumph when he stood forth pre-eminently the chief of English engineers—engineer he, too, of his own splendid fortunes! What a "Now and then" we observe in the biography of this man. Now he is a farmer's boy at 21, a day; then he is the owner of landed estates and large personal property. Now he mends the watches of brother coal-miners; then he sits among railway magnates, the greatest of them all. Now he tends the waggons at Wylam; then he makes the first iron road that was laid in England! Now he commences life as a bare-legged cow herder; then he "Lives to be the companion of kings," the friend, the promoter, the benefactor of all nations and peoples, "From sultry India to the Pole!" George Stephenson was eminently a practical man; what his hand found to do, he did it with all his might. He was also a sensible man, and never forgot, amid all his honours, the rock from which he was hewn. He was a brave man, too; he had a lion heart within him, to bear the trials which struggling genius must endure, and front with dauntless brow the rugged difficulties that lay before him. Emerson has written essays upon "Representative Men," but in his pages the name of George Stephenson has no place. Carlyle has written lectures upon "Heroes and Hero-worship," has beautifully and exquisitely discoursed of the hero in every form in which he has appeared, as Divinity, King, Priest, Prophet, Man of Letters; but of the hero as the self-made man, of the hero as the worker, the inventor, the creator of a new motive-power, and, indirectly, of a new age—he, too, is silent. In his gallery there is no portrait, not even a "sketch in crayon," of George Stephenson! But if Emerson or Carlyle will not draw his portrait, Newcastle and Durham will erect his monument. And let there be space left to write on it hereafter, when the illustrious son shall have joined the illustrious sire, the name of Robert Stephenson.

CORFU.

THE interest which has recently been excited in that Republic of the Seven Islands which is known to us as the Ionian Islands will probably justify a short reference to the geographical and other features of the first in rank though not in size of the group—Corfu. This island has long been designated as the key of the Adriatic, and the justice of the appellation is admitted by the fact that, although some statesmen and diplomatists are willing to cede the protectorate of the rest of the Republic now held by this country to Greece, it is only on condition that Corfu remains a British dependency. This—therefore important—island is situated in that part of the Mediterranean which commands the entrance to the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of South Albania, from which it is separated by a channel varying from two to six miles in width. Its medium length is forty-five miles, its breadth twenty-five, and its circumference one hundred and twelve. The climate is mild, but subject to sudden transitions from heat to cold. In common with the neighbouring country, the island is liable to earthquakes, and occasionally to pestilential diseases. The surface is hilly, with only a few plains interspersed; yet the streams which traverse it are in general inconsiderable. The island exports considerable quantities of salt; its other productions being olives, oranges, lemons, honey, and wax; and the inhabitants of the coast are supported by fishing. The total population does not much exceed 60,000. The peculiar geographical situation of the island has always rendered it an object of much political importance. It is known in ancient history by the various names of Dressarium, Macris, Scheria, Phacasia, and Coreyra. At the end of the fourteenth century it fell under the dominion of Venice, and in the wars waged by that Republic with the Ottoman Power the Turks made frequent attempts to capture it, but in vain. It continued in the possession of Venice until the Peace of Campo Formio, in 1797, when it was ceded to the French, by whom it had been captured during the previous war. In 1793, however, it was reduced by the combined fleets of Turkey and Russia, and constituted, together with Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Cerigo, Ithaca, and Paxo, into an independent republic, which, after passing again through the hands of the French, was placed at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, under the exclusive protection of Great Britain, was garrisoned by British troops, and held under the government rule of a Lord High Commissioner appointed by the Crown of England.

The town of Corfu, the capital, is situated on the east coast, and is built, in the form of an amphitheatre, on the northern slope of a promontory, at the foot of which the port opens. The town is neither large nor handsomely built; but as a fortress it is extremely strong. It has two citadels—one the residence of the Governor, separated from the city by an esplanade; and the other, called the fort, situated a little to the west. The harbour is rather small, admitting only merchant vessels and sloops of war; but the roadstead is capacious and secure. Part of the suburb, called Kastrados, stands on the site of the ancient town of Coreyra. In front of Corfu, at the distance of about a mile, is the island of Vido, anciently called Pichia, where the lazaretto is kept. It is protected by a treble range of batteries, and forms a strong outwork to the fortifications of the harbour. When you have passed through the ramparts that inclose the town of Corfu, novelty to the English eye meets you at every step. Groves of olives; little white churches, not larger than an English cottage, standing apart in some leafy solitude; ruined columns, lying prostrate on the site of some ancient heathen temple; groups of peasants in strange and picturesque attire; and dark-eyed girls, assembled round fountains in the evening, and bearing away their classically-shaped pitchers on their heads, make up the objects which are to be met with in every direction. A great number of plants and flowers, besides those with which we are familiar in England, are indigenous to Corfu; and the island offers a more fertile field for floriculture and botany than any space of like extent in the world. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the poets of old made this island the scene of the famous gardens of Alcinoüs. The Sketch which we engrave is taken from the One-gun Battery, a favourite walk from the city. The little island in the centre is called the "Ship of Ulysses," which the fables tell us was turned to stone as he journeyed homeward to his kingdom of Ithaca.

M. MAZZINI AND THE PIEDMONTSE MONARCHY.—The *Daily News* has published a long paper written by M. Mazzini for the purpose of explaining why the "national Italian party" separates itself from the Piedmontese Monarchy. He declares that nothing but a Republic can give unity and liberty to Italy, and that no King can ever wage war against Austria in such a way as to attain success. He concludes by saying:—"Such are the reasons which separate us from the Piedmontese Monarchy. To us they are grave and decisive—not because we are Republicans, but because we are Unitarians. Nevertheless, from love of our country, and the desire of avoiding the appearance of discord in the eyes of other nations, we should have mourned in silence, were it not that the Monarchy, not content with deserting the nation, systematically deceives it as to its own intentions, and withdraws it from the pursuit of every noble aim by leading it after perpetual illusions, while it persecutes and calumnies those who seek to lead it upon the path of salvation, and takes from us the right of being silent. Italy can only arise on condition of destroying these illusions. Therefore do we and shall we ever combat and seek to destroy them."

REMARKABLE GRAVESTONE.—The *Builder* describes a singular gravestone lately set up over the remains of John Britton, the archaeologist, in Norwood Cemetery. It was Professor Hosking who suggested the erection of an upright stone, similar to those at Stonehenge. The monumental block is three feet six inches by two feet four inches, or thereabouts, at the base; eleven feet high, diminishing slightly on all sides; and is about five tons weight. The upright stone—the monument—is as it was rent out of the quarry, with no mark of a tool upon it beyond that of the spalling-hammer, which was used to throw off some rougher irregularities. There is no other inscription than the dates of birth and death, cut into the base of the wrought plinth.

It is understood that the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company intend to apply to the British Government for a guarantee upon the capital required for the laying down of a new cable. A memorial to Government in support of this proposed application is receiving influential signatures.

The *Lille* journals state that a horse died a few days back, near that place, from fear. It was harnessed to a cart, and was waiting at a level crossing for a train to pass, when, on hearing the noise of the locomotive, it was seized with a violent trembling in all its limbs, and at last fell dead.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN PROCLAMATION.

The following is the Proclamation by the Queen in Council to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India:—

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the territories in India heretofore administered in trust for us by the Hon. East India Company:

Now, therefore, do we by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said government, and we hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom we may hereafter, from time to time, see fit to appoint to administer the government of our said territories, in our name and on our behalf.

And we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and Counsellor, Charles John, Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over our said territories, and to administer the government thereof in our name, and generally to act in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall, from time to time, receive from us through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

And we do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Hon. East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

We hereby announce to the native Princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Hon. East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part.

We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and, while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India.

We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men who have deceived their countrymen by false reports and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shown by the suppression of that rebellion in the field: we desire to show our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been misled, but who desire to return to the path of duty.

Already in one province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood and to hasten the pacification of our Indian dominions, our Viceroy and Governor-General has held out the expectation of pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who in the late unhappy disturbances have been guilty of offences against our Government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows:—

Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. With regard to such the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but, in apportioning the penalty due to such persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgence will be shown to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

To all others in arms against the Government we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our crown and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

It is our Royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the first day of January next.

When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its Government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people.

PROCLAMATION BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Foreign Department, Allahabad, Nov. 1.
Her Majesty the Queen having declared that it is her gracious pleasure to take upon herself the government of the British territories in India, the Viceroy and Governor-General hereby notifies that from this day all acts of the Government of India will be done in the name of the Queen alone.

From this day all men of every race and class who, under the administration of the Hon. East India Company, have joined to uphold the honour and power of England, will be the servants of the Queen alone.

The Governor-General summons them, one and all, each in his degree, and according to his opportunity, and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the gracious will and pleasure of the Queen, as set forth in her Royal proclamation.

From the many millions of her Majesty's native subjects in India the Governor-General will now, and at all times, exact a loyal obedience to the call which, in words full of benevolence and mercy, their Sovereign has made upon their allegiance and faithfulness.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,
G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

HER MAJESTY'S NEW TITLE.

It is rather strange that one great feature of the recent Indian proclamation has been passed over with scarcely any observation. By that proclamation considerable enlargement and addition have been given to the style and title of the Sovereign of these realms. Her Majesty, until now, was called "of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen;" but that designation was, in truth and in fact, imperfect, as no mention was made of her sway over the colonies and dependencies of the Crown. To remedy this defect, the Indian proclamation alters and establishes for the future the regal style and title thus:—"VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OF THE COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES THEREOF IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AND AUSTRALASIA, QUEEN, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH."

THE LONDON DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Under this title an advertisement is about to be introduced for the purpose of providing the various localities in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis with the means of telegraphic communication. The required capital is £20,000, and it is proposed to divide the City and suburbs into eleven districts, each containing one hundred stations, so as to ensure that a despatch may be delivered in any part in the course of a few minutes. Messages of ten words are proposed to be sent for fourpence to any place within four miles of London. The company is to be incorporated in the City of London, and lately in London by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

ANOTHER new purchase has been added to the walls since the Gallery was reopened for the season in October—namely, the "Portrait of an Italian Nobleman," by Alessandro Bonvicino, commonly called Il Moretto. Bonvicino was a remarkable painter of the Venetian school—at first a follower of Titian, but afterwards emulating the Roman style, which resulted in his forming a style which might almost be called his own. But the peculiar charm and grace of his pencil were seen in devotional subjects, for which, like Fra Angelico, he is said to have always prepared himself by prayer. His altarpieces, introducing Madonnas enthroned, and holy saints and priests doing homage to her, are of a rare and peculiar beauty; and it would have been desirable, we think, that when he was represented in our national collection it should have been in some work of this class. In portrait he undoubtedly enjoyed a high reputation, having by some been held worthy of comparison with Titian; but in the specimen before us, though displaying many points of commanding excellence, we cannot consider him to have been fortunate. The Italian nobleman, whoever he may be, is of a vulgar, sensual cast: he stands in a swaggering attitude across the canvas, supporting his head with his right hand, his right elbow resting on a pink silk cushion, lying upon what appears to be a window-sill. Before him are some pieces of money, his gloves, and a quaint old ornament in the form of a shoe. His attire is green satin, quilted, with flowing robes of fur, and a cap with a feather in it. When it is added that the background is filled in with a gaudy drapery of crimson and gold, it will be seen that the picture is completely wanting in that calm dignity and grand repose which are the marked characteristics of the chief of the Venetian school of portraiture. It has been remarked that Bonvicino's colouring was generally colder than that of most of the Venetian painters; and the truth of this assertion is strikingly illustrated by a comparison of this picture with the masterpieces of Bellini, Titian, and Paul Veronese, which surround it in the same apartment. In fine, if we cannot highly applaud the selection itself as an example of the master, neither can we say much for the judgment displayed in placing it where it is.

GIACOMO FRANCESCO CIPPER TEDESCO.

We have recently seen at Mr. Walsley's Gallery, in Waterloo-place, four curious pictures, which we notice on account both of their intrinsic merit and of the mystery which, as far as we know, hangs about the history of the painter of them. We never heard before of Giacomo Francesco Cipper Tedesco; we do not find his name in any of the numerous authorities which we have searched for the purpose, nor have we met with anybody who knows anything about him. Nevertheless this name is inscribed at full length, in bold characters, upon the four pictures of which we speak, which represent respectively:—1. A Family Concert, consisting of a group of eight figures, admirably composed, and full of life. 2. A Vegetable Market, with a woman weighing cherries. 3. A Group of Gipsies, with two young nobles, who are having their fortunes told. 4. Italian Peasants at their Repast, with a man playing a hurdygurdy. These pictures are painted in a broad and vigorous style, savouring more or less of the Spanish or Neapolitan school, and measures each some five feet square. With regard to their history, all that is known is, that for years they hung in the state dressing-room at Stowe; and there is authority for the fact that they were purchased by Lord Cobham, upwards of a century ago, during his campaigns in Flanders. It is almost impossible that the artist who produced these works should not have left others behind him; and perhaps the attention we have drawn to his name may lead to the obtaining of some information about him.

NEW WORKS.

The Zoological Sketches by Joseph Wolfe (H. Cramer and Co.), being portraits of remarkable objects in the vivarium of the Zoological Society of London, edited with notes by D. W. Mitchell, the secretary to the society, have reached halfway to completion, the sixth part having been just published. Those who know the skill and taste of Mr. Wolfe in this particular walk libit in the pages of this Journal, need hardly be assured of the unrivalled excellence displayed in this important work, which will stand alone amongst the illustrated text-books of national history. In his selection of subjects Mr. Wolfe has very judiciously paid particular regard to those species which exhibit aptitude for acclimation, either as objects of economic value, or simply as additions to the number of exotic animals which are now so frequently seen in the parks and ornamental waters of Europe. Amongst the animals already represented are the hippopotamus, the Persian gazelle, the snow partridge, the Greenland falcon, the Iceland galeon, the Manchourian crane, the Japan pheasant, Horsfield's pheasant, the lioness and young, and the pluto monkey—enough of variety, and all hit off with an air of life, an adherence to character, and an accuracy and delicacy in the texture and colour which we may fairly say have never been surpassed. Each print (in lithography) is coloured by hand, so as almost to resemble water-colour drawings.

Mr. Brion, whose relief map of Jerusalem we recently noticed, has just published the first of a series of similar relief maps of various parts of the United Kingdom, intended as an aid to popularising the studies of geology in connection with geography. This first map is that of the fashionable bathing-place, Brighton, and the surrounding country—the prevailing geological formation of which is chalk. The map, we are told, is rigidly based on the measurements of the Ordnance Survey—every portion having been carefully modelled from nature. The result is in every respect highly satisfactory.

Mr. G. G. Adams has nearly completed the model for his second colossal statue of the late General Sir Charles Napier, intended to be erected in marble in St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Adams was commissioned for this statue by the committee of the Napier Testimonial Fund out of the surplus remaining over and above the cost of the bronze statue in Trafalgar-square.

The numerous admirers of the late Lord Lyons will find a very satisfactory likeness of him (in uniform) in the terra cotta bust, by Mrs. MacCarthy, which is published by Mr. Hogarth, of the Haymarket. The original was modelled about three years ago, and received at the time the approval of the near relatives of the gallant Admiral.

Messrs. Dickinson, of New Bond-street, have also a very fine portrait of the gallant nobleman, of which they are publishing photographic copies.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. Pepper (formerly lecturer and scientific experimentalist at the Polytechnic Institution) has commenced lecturing at the Crystal Palace on the various fine-art courts and their contents. These lectures are illustrated by dissolving views, taken from the original objects by photographic agency.

THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE.—It is announced that Mr. G. G. Scott, the eminent architect, has been intrusted by the Board of Works with the erection of the new Foreign Office, and that the Lords of the Treasury have concurred in that appointment, subject, of course, to future confirmation by Parliament. Mr. Scott will accordingly proceed, after communication with the authorities at the Foreign Office, to remodel his design according to the official information thus afforded, and agreeably to the suggestion of the Committee of the House of Commons, that the new Foreign Office might be so placed as to range symmetrically with any other public offices, in accordance with the block plan of M. Crepinet, which might be required from time to time. It has also been determined so to arrange the works as to leave the present Foreign Office standing till such portion of the new building as is absolutely necessary for the immediate occupation of the department is ready to receive it.

THE NORFOLK NEW LIFE-BOATS.—The Royal National Life-boat Institution has just sent one of its 30-feet single-banked life-boats to Yarmouth, together with a carriage for the same. The boat is thirty feet long, and rows six oars single-banked. She is in every way adapted for a surf life-boat, which has long been required on this beach. New life-boats and carriages have now been sent to Yarmouth, Winterton, Bacton, Mundesley, and Cromer. New bathhouses have also been built at Yarmouth, Winterton, and Bacton, and each station has been supplied with every description of useful gear and equipment, including valuable life-belts for the crew of the boat. The humane and important work has involved an expenditure of about £2000.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

CHRISTMAS in the metropolis begins to prophesy most unmistakably of itself as soon as what is curiously termed "The Fat Show" comes round once more, bringing with it countless broad-backed agriculturists to throng the corner of every street, and engage in fierce controversies with cabmen who have ruthlessly marked them for their own. London has this year, for the sixtieth time in succession, viewed its dinners in perspective in Goswell or Baker street; and certainly there is not so much truth, as far as the cattle are concerned, in the celebrated Christmas cow of *Punch*, beef and bone on one side, and tallow-dips on the other. To the eye the array was not so imposing as in former years; and, in consequence of the falling off in the Herefords and Devons, and the non-increase in the Shorthorns, the front ranks of the show were somewhat thinned. It lost, moreover, on its very first evening, one of the very apples of its eye in the removal of Mr. Brown's grand heifer, who was the gold medallist of her sex. She was seized with distemper, and at once removed to an adjacent stall.

After seeing such bulls as Statesman and Emperor Napoleon, and the fairest of their sex, in Nectarine Blossom and Rose of Athelstane, in the great summer agricultural meetings, one is apt to be spoilt for the contemplation of mere fat stock. This year, especially, there was rather an absence of style in both Shorthorns and Herefords, compared with what we have seen, but as "touchers" the majority of them were perfection itself. Except to a real judge's eye and hand, Mr. Stratton's prize steer, which has thus verified the Birmingham fiat, was not so catching as an animal as some of the former medallists, but as a piece of beef to come it was almost unrivalled. Its shape was the truest cylinder; but in its head, one of the great tests of pure shorthorn blood, we thought it decidedly inferior to Lord Spencer's steer, who was second in the senior class. Prince Albert was pre-eminent in Devons, taking class 1 with the smallest of the lot; and a Devon cow of nine years old finished her career, which has been marked with six calves, by winning the £20 prize. The Herefords were certainly not remarkable; while the crossbred cattle were very strong in number, and comprised many strange specimens. The Megatherium of the show was here in the shape of a cross between the Scotch and the Shorthorn, with a hornless and expressionless head, and limbs in which coarseness and ugliness struggled for the mastery. Near it stood another crossbred, a Shorthorn, and a good Shorthorn all over to the shoulders; and then came the "Crummie" Scotch head to mar all. Nearly opposite it was an ox with horns like a buffalo's, curling round to the tip of its nostril on one side, and then sweeping right out on the other, while at the end of all, as if for contrast, stood that beautiful little snuff-coloured West Highlander, one of whose kith and kin annually makes its appearance, with its tameless eye, on the Baker-street stage, to show that the culture of the "roast beef of Old England" is not neglected amid the cover-side joys of Badminton. Glancing over the whole, we desisted none of the odious effects of unrelieved feeding; and Strathfieldsaye has now no hump-retaining cross of the Brahmin to send.

The pigs were quite up to their usual mark; but the one which attracted most attention was a three-months-and-twenty-seven-days' pig—the veritable pride of Berkshire—bred by Mr. Barber, of Saumery-hill, and which was highly commended. Unlike its plethoric mates, it lay with its head supported on no roller, gasping the last four days of its existence away, but sat up to receive the delightful love, which never grew thin around it. Professor Symonds was busy among the pig-pens; and no less than three of them—which had a mark put against them for further examination by the committee—became the subject of divers animated speculations between the breeders, many of whom will not believe in the science of pig dentistry, even in the Professor's right able hands. In the sheep classes Mr. Jordan bore the bell for his Leicesters, with a pen over which the late Mr. Bakewell and Lord Leicester might have well lingered with delight, as the mutton embodiment of their fondest dreams; and in the great struggle between the Southdown-breeding peer and commoner of Sussex the former was three successful.

The rival machine-makers drew up their engines in full force in the side aisles, and every inch of space in the galleries was also crowded by this new estate, which is rising so rapidly to dispute the prize of place at the shows with the breeding interest. The "cattle-farm" vendors, too, have become "great facts" up stairs; and one of the agricultural chemists professes to have discovered a species of food which "produces brightness of eye and length of wind, accompanied with vigour and mettle unapproached by the best system of training known." We turn gladly from such prospectuses to the more orthodox stall of Gibbs or Lawson, the veritable seedsmen of England and Scotland, with all their dainty array of turnips, mangolds, cabbages, grasses, and, above all, their brilliant specimens of Talavera wheat. Sausage-machines there are, too, for the farmers' wives or sisters, whose appearance is always guided by the price of grain, and was therefore below the average this year. Still, consuming London flocked *en masse*, and only regretted, in the crush, that its Smithfield Club has not shown the spirit of Birmingham, and built a Bingley Hall of its own.

THE PRIZES.

The following is a list of the animals which have taken the first prizes in each class, with the names of the exhibitors and breeders, the judges being—For cattle and long-woolled sheep, John Blomfield, William Smith, and Arthur L. Maynard. For cross-bred and short-woolled sheep and pigs, John Claydon, J. L. Turner, and William Watts.

CATTLE.

DEVON.—Class 1: First prize of 25*l.* to No. 2, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort; silver medal to the breeder (R. Mogridge, South Devon).—Class 2: First prize of 25*l.* to No. 8, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort; medal to the breeder (George Turner, Barton, near Exeter).—Class 3: First prize of 15*l.* to No. 20, Edward Pope, of Great Toller, Dorset; medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 4: First prize of 25*l.* to No. 21, W. M. Gibb, Bishop Ly hard, Taunton; medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—**HEREFORD.**—Class 5: First prize of 25*l.* to No. 35, W. Heath, Ludham Hall, Norwich; medal to the breeder (executors of the late T. Longmore).—Class 5: First prize of 25*l.* to No. 39, Robert Swinerton, Weddington, W. of S. S. S.; medal to the breeder (W. Child, Wigmore-grange, Herefordshire).—Class 7: First prize of 15*l.* to No. 59, Philip Turner, of The Leam, near Leamington; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 8: First prize of 20*l.* to No. 53, Richard Hill, Gilling Hall, near Slough; medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—**SUSSEX.**—Class 9: First prize of 25*l.* to No. 55, R. Stratton, of Broad Hinton, Wilts; medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 10: First prize of 25*l.* to No. 74, S. Marriott, of White House, near Peterborough; medal to the breeder (Ephraim Griffin).—Class 11: First prize of 15*l.* to No. 80, J. W. Brown, of Uffcott, near Swindon; medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 12: First prize of 20*l.* to No. 94, W. Fletcher, of Radmanthwaite, Notts; medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—**SUSSEX.**—Class 13: First prize of 20*l.* to No. 105, E. Cane, of Werwick Court, near Lewes; medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 14: First prize of 10*l.* to No. 107, J. L. W. Dennett, of Woodmancoke Place, Sussex; medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—**POLLED.**—Class 15: First prize of 10*l.* to No. 113, Lord Sondes; medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 16: First prize of 10*l.* to No. 115, F. and E. G. Thynne, of Flexford Lodge Farm, Surrey; medal to the breeder (E. D. Wadham).—**LONGHORNED.**—Class 17: First prize of 10*l.* to No. 118, R. H. Chapman, of Upton, Warwickshire; medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 18: First prize of 10*l.* to No. 120, W. Senior, of Hinton St. Mary; medal to the breeder (J. Davis).—**SCOTCH HORNED.**—Class 19: First prize of 20*l.* to No. 123, J. and W. Martin, Aberdeen.—Class 20: First prize of 10*l.* to No. 128, the Duke of Beaufort; medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—**SCOTCH FOLDED.**—Class 21: First prize of 20*l.* to No. 129, W. Heath, of Ludham Hall, Norwich.—Class 22: First prize of 10*l.* to No. 131, Baroness Granville.—**IRISH.**—[No entry for Classes 23 and 24.]—**WESSEX.**—Class 25: First prize of 20*l.* to No. 132, B. E. Bennett, of Theddington, Rugby; medal to the breeder (John Owen).—Class 26: None of sufficient merit.—**CROSS BREED.**—Class 27: First prize of 15*l.* to No. 135, J. and W. Martin, Aberdeen; medal to the breeder (G. Marr).—Class 28: First prize of 15*l.* to No. 147, T. Knowles, sen., Newmarket, Aberdeen; medal to the breeder (Jane Reid).—Class 29: First prize of 10*l.* to No. 157, E. Holland, M.P.; medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).

SHEEP.

LONG-WOOLLED BREED.—Class 30: First prize of 20*l.*, to Francis Jordan, of Eastburn, near Driffield, York; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 31: First prize of 20*l.*, to C. J. Bradshaw, of Alstoe House, Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 32: First prize of 15*l.*, to William Hewer, of Sevenhampton, near Highworth, Wilts; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—**LONG AND SHORT WOOLLED.**—Class 33: First prize of 15*l.*, to John Overman, of Burnham Sutton, near Burnham Market, Norfolk; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 34: First prize of 10*l.*, to John Overman, of Burnham Sutton, near Burnham Market, Norfolk; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—**SHORT-WOOLLED.**—Class 35: First prize of 20*l.*, to the Duke of Richmond, K.G., of Goodwood, near Chichester; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 36: First prize of 10*l.*, to the Duke of Richmond; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 37: First prize of 20*l.*, to the Duke of Richmond; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 38: First prize of 15*l.*, to William King, of New Heyward Farm, near Hungerford, Berks; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).

PIGS.

Class 39: First prize of 10*l.*, to John V. Williams, of Haygrove Farm, near Bridgewater, Somerset, 3 months 26 days; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 40: First prize of 10*l.*, to Sir J. B. Mill, Bart., of Mottisfont Abbey, near Romsey, Hants, 7 months 4 days; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).—Class 41: None of sufficient merit for first prize.—Class 42: First prize of 10*l.*, to George Beale, of Frowlesworth, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire, 17 months 8 days; silver medal to the breeder (the exhibitor).

GOLD MEDALS.

For the best steer or ox, to No. 55, R. Stratton, Broad Hinton, Wilts; for the best heifer or cow, to No. 80, J. W. Brown, of Uffcott, near Swindon; for the best pen of long-woolled sheep, to No. 173, F. Jordan, of Eastburn, Yorkshire; for the best pen of pigs, to No. 335, G. Beale, Frowlesworth, Leicestershire.

EXTRA STOCK.

SILVER MEDALS.—For the best beast, to No. 163, H. Smith, of Drax Abbey, Yorkshire; for the best long-woolled wether sheep, to No. 202, C. J. Bradshaw, of Alstoe House, near Oakham; for the best long-woolled ewe, to No. 206, C. J. Bradshaw, Burley-on-the-Hill; for the best cross-bred sheep, to No. 235, J. B. Twichell, of Wilby, Notts; for the best short-woolled wether sheep, to No. 251, W. Riden, of Hove, near Brighton; for the best short-woolled ewe, to No. 297, Lord Walsingham; for the best pig, to No. 247, W. Baker, of Parewell House, Hants.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE list of turf winnings are now duly made out for those who care to know the "sum total." Mayonaise heads the two-year-olds with £3926, and North Lincoln and Merryman come next. It is rather remarkable that the first five should be credited to a £15 animal that is dead, and three young sires—two in their first and one in his second season—and another which has gone abroad. Beadsman, Governess, and Sunbeam are one, two, and three in their year; Anton, who is now a hack, first with £8150, in his; and Fisherman (£3384) and Yorkshire Grey (£1024) are also heads in their turn. As owners, Sir Joseph (£12,388) and Mr. Merry (£11,725) are right away from all the rest. Mr. Crauford is third, with £6856; the Premier seventh, with £5300; and the Marquis of Exeter last, with £120. A large amount of blood stock is in the market; and we understand that the long-enduring Poodle has been sold for 610 guineas to go abroad. Old Peter Simple, the eminent steeplechaser of 1848-50, has just been destroyed. Oliver used to ride him with a little bit of a stick, and to talk to him at every fence, which, "be it what it might, Peter would have some way or other." The unbeaten Crucifix has also been shot at last, as she has never been in foal since Chalice's birth in 1853, and was wasted to a shadow. Now that both she and Bay Middleton are gone, her son Surplice will be the great object of attraction to the visitors who were wont to hold such levees round them at Stockbridge Races. The old mare was originally bought at the foot of her dam in 1837 for 54 guineas, and won £4537 as a two-year-old alone, and won the Two Thousand, One Thousand, and Oaks at three; but never was a stayer in her best day. Baron Rothschild tried six of his young things lately at Newmarket, and on the next day the best, a filly, died, making the third he has lost since the meeting.

Mr. Watt, the owner of the Baron, and Denny Wynne, a clever little rider either on the flat or across country, both died last week. Mr. Harvey Combe was carried to his grave by thirty-two of his own labourers, and the whole of his stud is shortly to be brought to the hammer. We have been informed that the Nob and his best bull were seized as heretics, in the same way as Smolensko was years ago, a fact which was dwelt on by one of the Law Lords in the House of Peers. Mr. Combe's breeding stud never consisted of more than eight brood mares, and of these Harmony by Reveller was a very great favourite. Pax, a good-looking two-year-old, for whom 500 guineas has been refused, is disqualified for the St. Leger by his death; and so is Lassis for the Oaks. Will Todd, who hunted his hounds until he gave them up, has acted as stud-groom ever since.

"The Stud Calendar" for this year shows an enormous return of 703 colts and 678 fillies; while 512 mares have had no produce to declare. Angur has 26 foals credited to him; Barnton, 21 (one of them, *Barbition*, sired in Greek characters!); Birdcatcher, 21; The Cure, 25; Daniel O'Rourke, 18 (15 of them Sir Tatton's); Flying Dutchman, 40 (of which 15 belong to the Company); Kingston, 32; Newminster, 29; Orlando, 20 (all for the Royal stud save one); Rataplan, 24; Rifleman, 47 (of which 39—two of them being twins—belong to Sir Tatton); Stockwell, 37; Surplice, 18; Taddington, 26; Touchstone, 17; Voltigour, 24; and West Australian, 29.

The hero of the great run with the Duke of Rutland's last week got to ground, and thus one of the most clipping things of the season so far lacked a fitting close. Foxes seem to be running well everywhere, and in one cover alone (we will not say where) there were actually twenty, some say twenty-two, counted last week. This was, moreover, not in a country where any had been turned down. In one where fox-destroying had got to that height that two dead vixens were carried into the master's stable-yard by the earth-stoppers, within twenty minutes of each other, last spring, nearly thirty brace were put down, principally from the north. The London dealers have been very busy; but, alas! the finest fox that has been in London this year was trapped in a Norfolk warren, and sold to them to be stuffed. Rather hard on a county which has established two new packs in two years.

The Surrey Union have been so unfortunate as to have four blank days in three weeks; but the Pytcheley have had a red-letter day in their Badby country, and so have the V.W.H.; and Mr. Davenport has also killed his foxes on two capital days in succession.

Mr. Randall has been very lucky at Ashdown Park with Rebel and Mioter, sons of Barrator and the renowned Riot; and Mr. Borron has shown in strong force at last at the Ridgway Club, running up with Blue Jacket and Bohemian, and winning with Bit of Lace. The meetings for next week are—Nottingham (O) on Tuesday and Wednesday, Baldoek (O) on Tuesday, &c.; Belsay on Wednesday, Thirsk and Alctear Club on Wednesday and Thursday, Ellesmere on Thursday, and the Amicable Club on Friday and Saturday.

A PAIR OF BLACK SWANS, in the possession of Mr. Gurney, M.P., of Carshalton, hatched a brood of six cygnets on the 12th of November last. The weather was intensely cold; and one morning, when they were three or four days old, they were found frozen into the ice, but they did not in any way suffer from it. This is the third time that these swans have bred this year. The first brood of eight cygnets was hatched on the 25th of Jan.; the second, of seven cygnets, in the summer; making a total of twenty-one young ones in about ten months.

THE STATUE OF HANDEL, in aid of the funds for which the Sacred Harmonic Society of London some time since subscribed, is now ready for casting. The sculptor is named Heide, and his work is intended for Halle. The figure is attired in the costume of the period in which Handel lived; the left hand rests on the side; the right, in which is placed a roll of music, rests on a small desk before him, on which lies the score of "The Messiah." The likeness has been obtained from the statue by Rouilliac in Westminster Abbey, for which Handel sat to the sculptor. The statue will be cast at Berlin, and forwarded to its destination next summer.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—On Saturday last, by order of Lord John Manners, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings, the whole of the employés in that department were released from duty at one o'clock, for a Saturday half-holiday, to be continued each succeeding Saturday. It is understood that Government have it in contemplation to extend the privilege to all the other public offices where the indulgence will not operate prejudicially to the public service.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Balbino Cortes as Consul at Singapore for her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given the *Rattlesnake* for the purpose of its being fitted up as a floating chapel on the Tyne.

According to the last accounts from Berlin we learn that the illustrious Humboldt is dangerously ill.

We understand (says the *Scotsman*) that Dr. John Ivor Murray has been appointed to the vacant office of Colonial Surgeon, Hong-Kong.

By a general order, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Commodore Wellesley, has declared that the vessels of the Hon. East India Company are in future to be "Her Majesty's ships, Indian Navy."

The annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge will be held in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, the 2nd of February, 1850.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Caird, M.A., to be one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of Dr. James Paul, deceased.

The Royal Library at Berlin has just had a valuable addition made to it by the purchase, for 100 guineas, of the first folio edition of Shakespeare, of the year 1623.

The Carus undergraduate prize, for proficiency in the Greek Testament, has been adjudged to Henry James Matthew, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 783,683 lb., which is a decrease of 50,456 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The last girder of the viaduct over Deepdale, on the South Durham and Lancashire line, was placed in its position on Thursday week. The event was celebrated by suitable demonstrations.

The friends of the late Major Hodson in India are exerting themselves to collect subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monumental tablet in the parish church of his native place.

A Vienna telegram of the 4th says that the Emperor of Austria has sanctioned the charter of the Southern Railway Company (amalgamation of the different railway companies in Lombardy).

The line of the Northern Bengal Company from Rajmahal to Darjeeling has received the sanction of the Bengal Government, and is to be constructed for military and political purposes.

The *Gazette* of Friday week announces the receipt of a copy of a French Imperial decree authorising the establishment of a bonded warehouse at the port of Fécamp.

The subscriptions towards the local expenses of the meeting at Aberdeen of the British Association next autumn already amount to upwards of £900.

It has been resolved in the Council of India that all appointments to the Indian Engineers and Artillery shall be thrown open absolutely to public competition, and that no nomination will be required.

It is rumoured (says the *United Service Gazette*) that General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., will be appointed Commander of the Forces in Ireland, vice General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., resigned.

The death of Lady Lucy Bridgeman, who, with her sister, since dead, suffered so severely from taking fire accidentally at Lord Newport's residence, occurred on Friday week.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to send a donation of £100 to the Rev. J. Monsell, Vicar of Egham, in aid of the fund for building the new church near Englefield-green.

The Spanish Government has issued instructions to the Commander of the Fort of Tarifa to require all vessels to hoist their national flag, or to show proper signal lights, on passing within range of that fort.

At Padiham, on Saturday week, a man was placed in the stocks for Sabbath-breaking, and compelled to endure six hours of exposure. The week previous a man underwent the same punishment.

The galvanoplastic art has been suggested (says the *Builder*) as available for the coppering of ships by the means of an enormous basin of solution of sulphate of copper;—thus without nails or rivets sheathing a whole vessel at once.

Mr. Fischer, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, has been appointed by the Crown to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy at St. Andrew's, vacant by the appointment of Mr. J. C. Adams to the Lowndean Professorship at Cambridge.

Captain George Giffard, C.B., has been selected for the vacant good-service pension at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the promotion of Captain Shepherd to the flag rank consequent on the demise of Vice-Admiral Lord Lyons.

The French sculptor, M. Leval, who has executed the statue of Napoleon I. for the city of Cherbourg, has now received orders from the Emperor to execute a second statue of Napoleon I., which is to find its place at Longwood, St. Helena.

The *Athenaeum* notices that Mr. J. Maurice Solomon, a member of the Jewish race, has taken honours in four out of the five subdivisions of the degree of B.A. in the University of London—being the first time such a thing has been done.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is at Vienna, under the travelling name of Captain Melville. He has chartered a steamer belonging to the Austrian Steam Navigation Company, and is going down the Danube on a shooting expedition.

We understand (says the *United Service Gazette*) that Sir Richard Bromley, K.C.B., Accountant-General of the Navy, has been nominated and will shortly be gazetted as Under Secretary for War, in the room of Sir Benjamin Hawes.

The Board of Customs have complied with the memorial from the Mayor and Corporation of South Shields, by granting that on and after the 1st of January next the registry of ships shall be made in the office at South Shields.

A new cricket-ground has been granted to the town of Hawick by the Duke of Buccleuch. The noble Duke not only grants the ground for the special use of the club, but intends having it properly laid out at his own expense.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation of warning and command to the Ribbonmen of Ireland, offering a reward for information as to persons who administer the illegal oaths, and another reward for the discovery of persons who take the oath.

Hugh Roberts, bookseller and printer, has absconded from Hanley with £4000, which he embezzled from the funds of the North Staffordshire Building Society. He was the chief originator of that society, the members of which belong almost entirely to the working classes.

A public meeting was held in the Townhall, Skipton, on Tuesday—H. Alcock, Esq., presiding—when it was resolved that a new Townhall be erected; and that the necessary funds be raised by £10 shares, the proposed capital being £3000.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 1894; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3263; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d., 535; one students' evening (Wednesday), 95: total, 5787.

On Saturday last the inhabitants of Coventry presented Mr. Charles Dickens with a valuable gold watch, of their own manufacture, in return for a gratuitous reading of his "Christmas Carol," in December last.

The Mayor of Liverpool presided, on Saturday last, at the weekly people's concert in the Liverpool Concert Hall; and Mr. William Brown, M.P., took the chair on the same evening at a similar concert in connection with St. Silas's Working Men's Association, in the same town.

The *Greenock Telegraph* notices a novel mode of propelling a boat, which is the invention of a Mr. Buchanan. It is called a sculling-machine, and is wrought by two levers; but instead of the paddle being placed in the stern, it is placed in the middle of the keel.

The Wellington College is to be opened on the 20th of next month. The funds subscribed having proved inadequate to provide for more than eighty-one foundationers out of the one hundred it was intended to receive, an additional number of 100 boys is to be admitted as non-foundationers, to consist of the sons of officers of the army and of civilians.

A double duel took place last week between M. de Villemeassant, editor in chief of the *Figaro*, and M. Naquet, on the one hand; and between M. Lucas, editor of the same journal, and M. Plunkett, director of the Palais Royal Theatre, on the other. The weapons used were swords, and all four combatants were wounded, but none seriously.

Last week a new room was opened to the public in the British Museum, containing an extremely interesting collection of foreign plants and seeds—sections of the trunks of trees, showing their structure, and specimens of woods, British and foreign, polished and unpolished. These objects represent, principally, the vegetation of southern climates.

The annual meeting of the Institutional Association of Lancashire and Cheshire was held at Manchester on Friday week. Mr. Charles Dickens presided at the distribution of the prizes in the evening, and related several remarkable instances of successful application to study on the part of some of the more humble recipients of the prizes.



SKETCHES IN CHINA.—THE CONSECRATION OF A BUDDHIST ABBOT AT THE TEMPLE OF HONAM.—DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AND CORRESPONDENT.

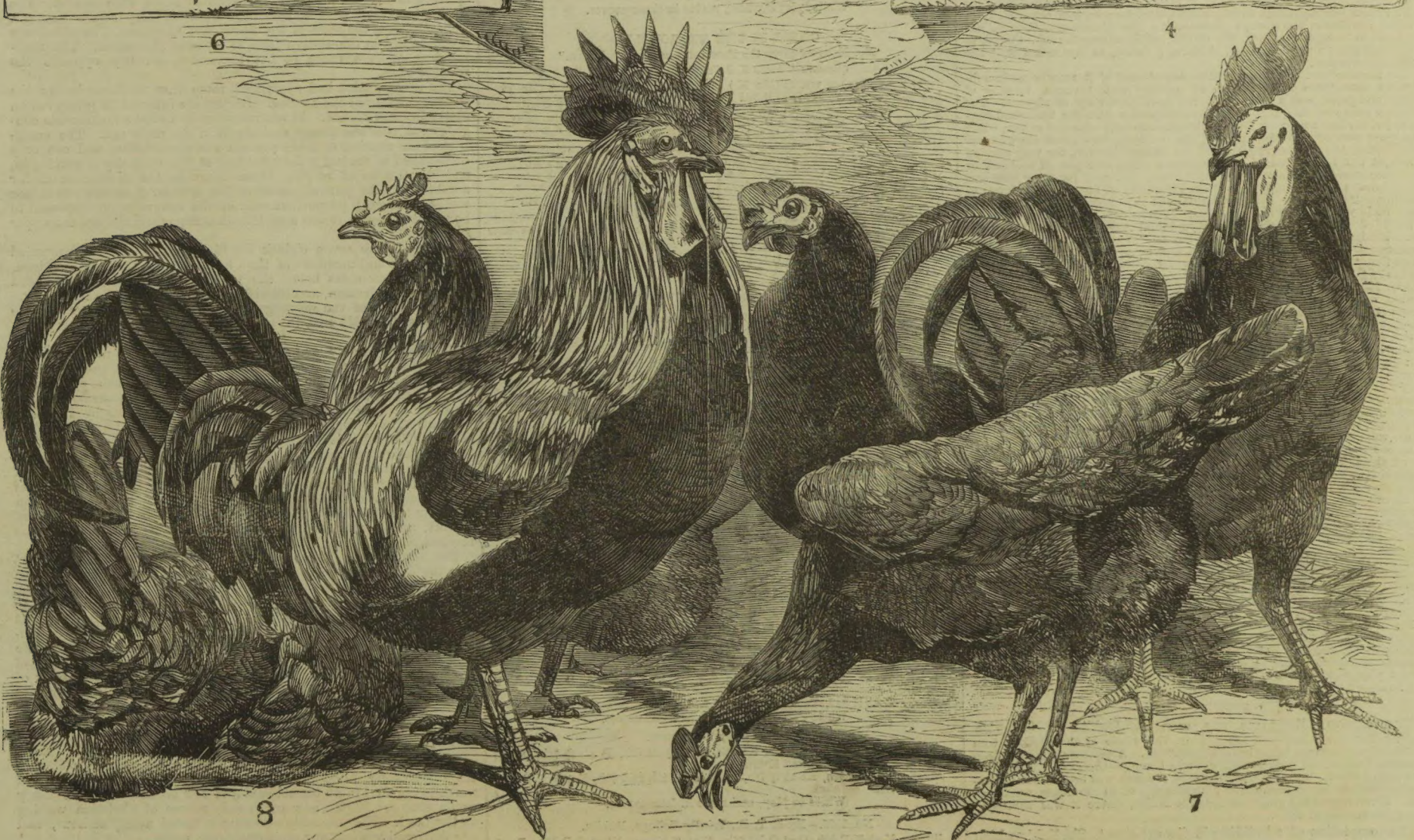
OUR Special Artist and Correspondent in China, from whose drawing the above Engraving was taken, thus describes the ceremony which forms the subject of his sketch:—"The large View shows the Abbot in scarlet and purple, kneeling and presenting offerings to the gods, whilst the four priests are handing to him the dishes in which the offerings are placed. On each side are the monks, who every now and then go down and knock their foreheads on the ground, chanting the whole time. The altar has three wooden idols, painted to represent priests in red robes, whilst wax tapers are burning as in Roman Catholic churches. The Buddhist cere-

monial bears a strong resemblance to the Roman Catholic, even to the way the priests chant the prayers. The Abbot wore a kind of rosary round his neck, and went through a variety of ceremonies before several other altars in different parts of this vast temple; he also received the visit of some Mandarins—the first live ones I had seen in China. Their meeting was most graceful and dignified, and was well worth seeing. After the Abbot was duly consecrated he went into a kind of throne-room, and received the congratulation of all his fellow-priests, and then partook of a banquet in the refectory. Then there was a private repast for his friends, of which we were

invited in the kindest manner possible to partake; indeed I may say that I never met with more politeness anywhere. An English gentleman long resident here informed me of the ceremony, and accompanied me there, no foreigners but ourselves being present. We saw everything, and spent a most interesting day from half-past seven a.m. till four in the afternoon. The place was crowded with Chinamen, who, however, were not permitted to go where we did. We afterwards visited the former Abbot, an old man of most benignant aspect, who gave us tea, and chatted agreeably with us. The priests were much delighted with the sketches, and invited us to come

as often as we liked. This is a celebrated monastery, and I will try if I cannot get you a description of it by next mail. There are some wonderful pigs here; such gigantic fat beasts have been rarely seen. An excellent kitchen-garden is attached, and flowers in abundance are at the end of the gardens,—a place where the bodies of the priests are burnt when they die. In fact, there is a great deal to see in this temple. There is a nunnery near it, but I have not seen it. The nuns are dressed very much like the monks; but the strangest part is to see them with their heads entirely shaved."

BIRMINGHAM SHOW 1858;



1.—MR. MADDIPORD'S FANTAIL, NUN, AND JACOBINE PIGEONS. SILVER CUP.
4.—MR. G. MOSS'S GAMECOCK. SECOND PRIZE.
7.—MR. BRUNDIT'S SPANISH FOWLS. SILVER CUP.

2.—MR. WERRALL'S OWL PIGEONS. FIRST PRIZE.
5.—MR. PARKINS JONES'S POLISH COCK. FIRST PRIZE.
8.—CAPT. HORNEY'S DORKING FOWLS. SILVER CUP.

3.—MR. ADKINS' TOWER, CARRIER, AND ALMOND TUMBLER PIGEONS. SILVER CUP.
6.—CAPT. HORNEY'S GAMECOCK. FIRST PRIZE.

THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It is not always that the originator enjoys the great honours of his discovery. Birmingham, however, was the first to offer us an exhibition of domestic poultry, and still in every way does this meeting continue to rank as the first of its order. There is yet but one poultry show, and you enter your chickens here with the same anxious feeling as a sportsman runs his horse for the Derby, or an actor makes his bow to a London audience—it affords the great test and stamp of their merits. It would be only idle to question the practical good such displays have conducted to; you see it in almost every farmyard and country vicarage you visit. Still, our national leaning for common sense has done much to tone down the extravagances with which the pursuit was at one time associated. The Cochon China mania had its origin in Birmingham, nicely fostered as it was by a few dealers and breeders, who were suffered to exercise too great an influence on these occasions. Perhaps, indeed, the only objection to the present conduct of the show is the fact that poultry-dealers are still allowed to sit in judgment on the fowls they have bought and sold. But the hundred-guinea feather-legged, buff-coloured Cochon soon gave way, and now you hear of him chiefly as "a useful cross," while the Dorkings and Spanish have far more deservedly the pride of place. They really pay for cultivating; and if you take the one for the table and the other for eggs you have in so many words the great data of the art. This is, of course, assuming that you look for some return, and are not content to indulge in a mere "fancy." Even in that case you may yet be readily supplied with curiously-pencilled Hamburgs, yet more wondrous-headed pigeons—pugnacious game-birds, diminutive bantams; or, if you will, with Chinese as monstrous, as noisy, and as ungainly as ever. Each one of these varieties has still its partisans, and each contributed accordingly to the attractions of the Birmingham show of this season. The rage, however, is clearly over, and it is satisfactory to see how generally people take to the most serviceable sorts. It is not merely the farmer now who upholds the Dorking, or speaks to the good qualities of the Spanish. Notable housewives, learned divines, and *rustic* citizens are alike alive to their excellence, and all, too, without raising the price of chickens to forty or fifty guineas a couple. If, indeed, our improved poultry are only half as good as they are said to be, if they really have those prolific virtues assigned to them, a certain limit of price must be the result. For some time we have been gradually arriving at this; and although, as a rule, the Birmingham meetings are better and better than ever, a prize bird now may be had for little more than you once paid for an inferior one, although at a show of this character it is difficult to find, even for the sake of comparison, anything of an indifferent form. You pass on from pen to pen, any set of which might reasonably have been expected to have held an honour. This uniformity of excellence was very observable in the collection just brought together. Every sort was well represented, with scarcely any drawback, or unworthy specimens of the varieties thus classified. To begin with those that still indisputably rank first, all the classes of the Dorkings were truly magnificent. Rarely, indeed, have they been equalled for a combination of the several points—size, plumpness, and colour of their plumage. Captain Hornby, as usual, had the best of it with these birds, carrying off the silver cup with a beautiful lot. These were well supported by Mr. Shaw, of Hunsbury Hill, Northamptonshire, a practical farmer, who last year took the Gold Medal at Birmingham for the best ox, and had another good one entered this season, but who is evidently not above cultivating good poultry. Mrs. Henry Smith, of Bingham, Notts (the wife, we believe, of another agriculturist), was yet more successful with her Dorkings; while Lady Sophia Desvieux, the Hon. W. Vernon, Lady Evelyn Stanhope, and others, were in "the next degree." Of the Spanish fowl there were not so many adult birds as we have seen here, but the quality was very good. A tolerably strong proof of this is the fact that Mr. Fowler's first-prize birds of last year were on this occasion only second to a pen of Mr. Brundit's that very deservedly carried away the cup. The Spanish chickens were more numerous, and at the same time quite as high in character: indeed, they were thought by many good judges to be the best entries ever known. Mr. Rodbard, of Aldwick, Bristol, led off with them. It would be hardly fair after all to estimate the game fowl as a fancy article. There are none better, especially in flavour, for the table; and if unhappily, like Gay's bulldog, they did not love fighting better than their food, there would be far more kept of them, simply because they would be so much easier to keep. The judges signalled one lot shown here as "the best class of game-cocks ever exhibited in England." This was for a sweepstakes, in which, in addition to the general encomium we have just quoted, there were three prize birds, seven highly commended, and one commended. The winner, whose triumphs previous to this were numerous, is the property of Captain Hornby, who puts his value at £50. He is certainly a wonderful bird, remarkable for compactness of form, smartness of carriage, extreme beauty of the head and crest, and especially commendable for the brilliancy of his plumage. We seldom remember a bird of so good a colour. But nearly all the breed were more or less distinguished in this wise, the splendid hues of the black-breasted of course being displayed with the best effect. Mr. Moss, of Liverpool, took the cup for the best of these, Mr. Camm standing first with the lighter colours, and Mr. Vernon, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Robinson coming next. Lord Derby, a neighbour of Captain Hornby, reached as high as a commendation; but the Earls of Derby have long been famous for their breed of game-cocks. Of the Cochon China and their near relatives, the Bramah Pootra, the variety just at present most in favour is the brown and partridge coloured Cochon, whereas once upon a time nothing would go down but the buff. The browns, however, are found to be a more hardy race. One enthusiast who did not get a prize valued his pen of Cochon chickens as worth a thousand pounds; but people only smiled as they read and looked, or more gravely pronounced such rare birds too good to be eaten. The Hamburgs and Polands were, as they generally are, in great numerical force; but they are still rather fancy poultry, chiefly sought after for a certain eccentricity of plumage, which is not always ornamental. The Hamburgs, though, are declared to be capital layers. Mr. Rutter, of Handsworth; Mr. Chune, of Coalbrookdale; and Mr. Archer, of Malvern, were, as Byron has it, "the great cup-winners."

The Birmingham exhibition, or this department of it, may be again subdivided into three sections—one of poultry and turkeys, another of ducks and geese, and a third of every possible variety of pigeons. The turkeys were very fine, and both Cambridgeshire and the renowned Norfolk yet further noticeable for improvement in both size and colour. But the geese were after all the heroes of the occasion, and great the glory of Mr. Fowler, the Masters Fowler, and the Misses Fowler, for they divided amongst the family nearly all the prizes. The cup pen of mottled or Toulouse geese were absolutely marvellous, not only for their size and weight, but almost equally so for their symmetry of form and liveliness of bearing. They really did not give one the notion of being overfed, and yet the gander brought in the scale the extraordinary weight of thirty-one pounds—the greatest ever supposed to have been attained. The three—a gander and two geese—weighed altogether seventy-two pounds; while the average of a good fat goose is not more than twelve or fourteen. Mr. Fowler dates from Aylesbury, where he has long been renowned for his breed of white ducks; but he now shared the credit of these with two neighbours, Mr. Weston and Mrs. Seamons, both of whom were placed before him. These Aylesbury water-fowl were seldom better; but the chief advance was with the Rouen ducks, the most handsome and most numerous class we ever remember. The drakes—or rather mallards, for they look more up to this title—were beautifully marked, and all the pens in high feather. Mr. Brooksbank, of Rotherham; Mr. Breavington, of Hounslow; and the Hon. G. Howard, were first, second, and third with them. Of a very fine display of bantams, the game—very fighting-cocks in miniature—were especially to be mentioned. They were, in fact, considered so good, that in future the judges have advised they should have the distinction of a class to themselves. The pigeons, as curious to look on as to hear of, are also gradually on the improvement. There were carriers and tumblers, balds and beards, nuns and jacobines, dragons and trumpeters, owls, turbits, and archangels; while, in addition to all these, the council offer a premium for a new variety, just as the satiated monarch did for a new pleasure. Mr. Maddiford, of Staines, won the plate for the best collection of fantails, nuns, and jacobines; Mr. Adkins, of Birmingham, another piece of plate for pouters, carriers, and almond tumblers; and Mr. Worral, of Liverpool, also received the plate for his pair of white owl-pigeons. The whole class of runts were worthy of special notice, some of these birds weighing nearly two pounds and a half each. Several good pens were spoiled by not being properly matched in their points, colours, &c., those exhibiting evidently not knowing the properties of the varieties they exhibited. It would be well if they consulted Mr. Eaton's book on the subject, as it would be a means of saving much disappointment to themselves, and also would, no doubt, give to the public a better show in future.

The Midland Counties Cattle Show, held at the same time in Bingley Hall, was equally good. It was noticeable for one of the best fat oxen ever exhibited—Mr. Naylor's Hereford; and for another new fashion set by the Countess of Cheshire. Her Ladyship took the first and second prizes for fat pigs, and both feeders and butchers declared them "wonderful." The farmyard promises now to be high-toned.

THE AURORA BOREALIS was seen at Dublin on Saturday evening last about half-past ten o'clock, the whole of the north-eastern portion of the heavens being brilliantly lighted. A beautiful arch of deep crimson, intermixed with green, stretched across the sky, producing a very grand effect. Towards the north-east the arch was broad and expansive, presenting the appearance of the reflection of an immense conflagration. It converged to a point towards the zenith, where it was enveloped in greyish streaks of light.

The completion of a building in George-street, Sheffield, which has been reconstructed for the accommodation of the members of the Athenaeum in that town, was celebrated last week by a dinner; the president, Dr. Bartolomé, occupying the chair.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BARRY, F., Birmingham.—There is no error in the position you cite from the "Handbook." The solution is as follows:—
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K B 8th (ch) R takes R
(If Black take the Kt, then White takes P with P, discovering check with the Queen; and on Black's capturing the Queen White has no move, and is therefore stalemated.)
3. Kt takes K P (ch) K to R sq
drawing by a perpetual check. To speak precisely, the position should be called an example of a "drawn game."
JOHN DOD, Wakefield.—Your best course will be to apply to the author. We are quite in the dark.
C. M. M., Nova Scotia.—Quite right.
F. A., Sunbury.—Yes; certainly.
A. L.—The solution of Problem No. 764 was given in the very last number.
SARPHO.—1. You must distinguish the promoted Pawn by a paper crown or a ring. The usual set of chess-men does not contain a second Queen. 2. We are not unacquainted with the game mentioned, and doubt if it ever was in vogue in England.
A VERY YOUNG BEGINNER.—Replace the men from the point where the error was committed, and play again.
E. C. RAGLAN.—Yes. You may have half a dozen Queens on the board at once, if you can get them.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 771, by Phil. M.P., D.W.C., Delta, Pax, Iota, D. F., A. Z., Gregory, Anne, Philo-Chess; F. K., Norwich; S. M., George, Cesar, Antonio, B. N., I. H. P., Queen, Candide, I. Addison, Bridget, G. M., Lichfield, E. I. P., Wigan; Peterkin, W. L., Maxxman, Omicron, Lynx, Pessus, 1888, N.B., Deroven, Bumble, Fion, W. R., Glasgow; X. L., Major G., Rector, A. Soldier, Medicus, John Collier, Vigo, A. German, Weaver, S. S., Alderman, Simple, W. W., X. Y. Z., F. R. S., G. M. G., Members of Lichfield Club, S. P. D., Alpha, Miles, D. E., are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 772 by I. B., W. R. of Glasgow; Congleton, Jenny, Nemo, H. F. G., R. B., I. P. S., Lex, M. P., L. S. D., Cesar, Pax, Winfred, S. G., Omicron, M. A. B., Q. Nune, L. H., B. W., F., Ernest, Miranda, O. P. Q., Rector, 1888, Queen, Chesterton, Cicerone, Old Salt, Random Shot, I. Phaulx, Pessus, H. B., G. N. P., Schoolgirl, Wigan, M. F. W. G., Hull; Maxxman, I. P., of County Kerry; T. M., Eton, B., Ely; A. Soldier, Fanny M., Junius, K. B., Paolo Boy, Mercator, W. O., L. I., S. P. Q. R., Enquirer, Subscriber, Members of the Lichfield Club, S. B., T. W. G., Iota, Miles, N. G., Alpha, are correct.
*The majority of our Chess Notices are deferred from want of space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 770.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K 2nd K takes P, or (a)
2. B to K R 5th Anything
a) 1. Kt takes Kt Kt to Q 3rd
2. K takes Kt Any move

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 771.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 3rd (dis. ch) K moves
2. R to K Kt 6th Btto K Kt 2, or (a)
(a) B takes R (or any move)
3. R to Q B 7th (ch) Anything
4. Kt mates
3. R takes P ch R takes R
4. Kt mates

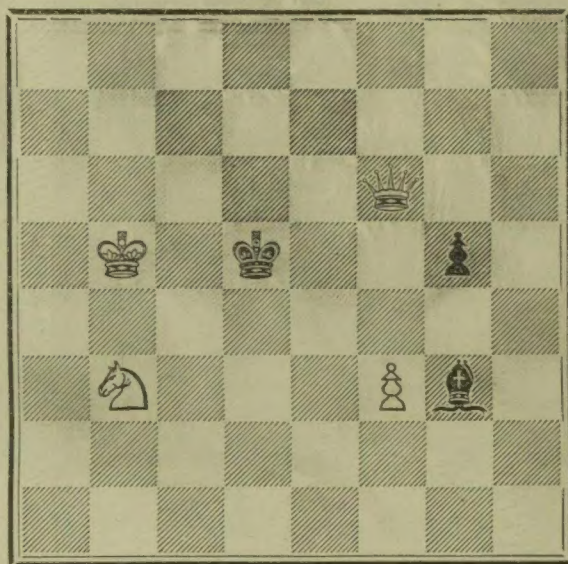
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 772.

1. Kt to Q Kt 6th P takes Kt 2. to K B 4th Any move
(ch) (best) 3. R B Kt or Pawn mates.

PROBLEM No. 773.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. MORPHY gives the Pawn and move to "ALTER."
(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Alter) WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th P to K 4th
3. K Kt to K B 3rd P takes P
4. K B to Q B 4th Q to K B 3rd
5. Castles P to Q 3rd
6. Kt to K Kt 5th K Kt to K R 3rd
7. P to Q B 3rd Q B to K Kt 5th
8. P to K B 3rd Q B to Q 2nd
9. K B to Q 5th P takes P
10. Q Kt takes P K B to K 2nd
11. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th K B to Q sq
12. P to K B 4th Q Kt to K 2nd
13. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q B to K Kt 5th
14. Q Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q B 3rd
15. P to K 5th
(Taking the Q Kt Pawn with Queen, though apparently good, is not really so.)
16. P takes P
17. Q Kt to K 4th K B to Q Kt 3 (ch)
18. K to R sq Q to K Kt 3rd
19. P to K B 5th Q to K R 4th
20. B to K B 7th (ch) Kt takes B
21. Kt takes Kt
(Instead of this move he should have played Q Kt to Kt 3rd, for example—
20. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd Q to K R 3rd, or (*)
And White ultimately won the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1090.—By the same.

White: K at Q B 8th, Bs at K B 4th and Q B 4th, Kt at Q Kt 5th, Ps at K Kt 4th and 5th, and K B 6th.
Black: K at Q B 3rd, B at Q Kt sq, Ps at K B 2nd, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 3rd.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1091.—By an Amateur.

White: K at K R 4th, Rs at K Kt 6th and Q B 2nd, B at K B 4th, Kt's at K Kt 2nd and Q 3rd.
Black: K at K B 6th, Kt at K B sq, P at K 3rd.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1092.—By C. M. M., of Nova Scotia.

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at K R 7th, R at Q B 2nd, P at K 5th.
Black: K at Q 4th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1093.—By I. PHENIX.

White: K at K 2nd, Q at Q Kt 3rd, R at K Kt 2nd, B at K 8th, P at K 3rd.
Black: K at K 3rd, Ps at K R 2nd, K 2nd, Q R 2d, and Q B 5th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1094.—By I. PHENIX.

White: K at K Kt sq, Q at K Kt 8th, R at Q Kt 8th, B at Q 7th, Kt at Q B 4th, Ps at K Kt 4th and K 3rd.
Black: K at his 5th, Q at Q 4th, Ps at K Kt 4th and 7th, K 4th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 6th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1095.—By E. T. B., Trinity College, Dublin.

White: K at K B 5th, Q at Q Kt 6th, B at K Kt sq, Kt at Q R 7th, Ps at K 2nd and Q Kt 3rd.
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q R sq, R at Q B 2nd, Ps at K 6th and Q 3rd.
White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

THE SUNDERLAND SEAMEN'S LIFE-BOAT.

SUNDERLAND has long held a painful notoriety on the "Shipwreck List." On Thursday week the beautiful iron screw-collier the *Great Northern*, in a heavy sea, missed the piers, and is now lying high and dry upon the beach. Life-saving apparatus of all descriptions are there to be met with. Miss Burdett Coutts has, with her usual wakeful sympathy, sent down to this dangerous coast a large life-boat properly found and equipped. The gentlemen of the port, instigated by Captain Herd, R.N., and Mr. Meik, C.E., have erected on the beach for its reception a neat life boat house, a sketch of which we have engraved from a drawing sent us by Mr. J. G. Brown, architect, of Sunderland.

The splendid life-boat was on Saturday, the 20th ult., installed in the house which has just been built for it, by subscription, at the South Dock. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon a procession was formed in the Borough-road, consisting of the Monkwearmouth Colliery band; the life-boat (called the *Duke of Wellington*) on its carriage, decorated with flags, and drawn by four fine grey horses belonging to Mr. W. French; and then, following in rank and file, a large body of seamen, bearing flags. The procession, accompanied by a large concourse of people, proceeded along Fawcett-street, down the High-street, and round the docks to the life-boat house, situate to the east of the North Tidal Basin.

In the yard connected with the house were assembled the Mayor (J. Candlish, Esq.), a number of ladies and gentlemen, seamen, and others.

On the boat being drawn into its new abode the Mayor mounted a temporary platform, and said that it seemed to be his duty, as Mayor and Chief Magistrate of this port, to take a part in the pleasing ceremony of that day. In common with the inhabitants and seamen of Sunderland, he was deeply grateful to the estimable lady from whom they had received that invaluable present. He had, therefore, to ask them to give an expression of their thanks to Miss Burdett Coutts, and to give it in a style which sailors alone could express it—with loud hearty cheers. That lady was esteemed for her benevolence in every part of the world. He thought that the best wish to the seamen of the port of Sunderland was that they might never have to use that valuable present; but so long as winter and summer continued, so long might they expect storms and tempests, and vessels to be lost, and there would be occasions to use that life-boat. He was sure that all present would heartily wish that it might not be required to be called into exercise; but, if it were, he was equally sure that men would be ready to risk their lives in manning that boat to save life. He had to call upon them to give three times three cheers to Miss Burdett Coutts for her valuable present. The call of the worthy Mayor was responded to in a most enthusiastic and hearty manner.

Other complimentary votes were passed, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

ADVENT SUNDAY was appropriately made the occasion of the inaugural evening service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The vicinity of the main western entrance to the cathedral—by which the public were to be admitted—was thronged in a manner not in unison with the solemn character of a religious service. In fact, Ludgate-hill for a considerable distance down presented a spectacle which carried one's mind back to the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. On each side, more especially towards the top of the street, the pavement was densely crowded, and even the road was blocked up with mingled carriages, cabs, omnibuses, and human beings, a considerable force of police being required to preserve a passage and to maintain order. The great western entrance and the gate next it to the south were besieged before five o'clock, and when the doors were at length opened it was found necessary to exclude thousands who pressed eagerly for admission; it having been decided beforehand, in order to prevent confusion, that only as many should be allowed to enter as could obtain seats.

The fittings and interior arrangements necessary to adapt the place for the assembly of a congregation have been already fully described, and our illustration, on the last page of the Supplement, will render any lengthy description unnecessary. The whole space beneath the dome is lighted in the same manner as on the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. A circle of small jets of gas runs round the cornice—a succession of minute beads of light, so close that they appear to the eye as one luminous ring. There is no dazzle or glare, and, as the light descends, softened by distance, the effect is very pleasing. The pavement is covered with a matting of kamptulicon, on which the feet fall in silence; and the whole space within the nave and transepts is filled with chairs. The pulpit is placed at the eastern corner of the south transept. Beneath it are the seats of the Dean and Chapter. The choristers are stationed in the eastern nave, in front of the organ. The reading-desk is in advance of the choristers, directly opposite the western nave.

The congregation had assembled more than an hour before the commencement of the service. During the interval it preserved an almost solemn silence. It was not what is called a fashionable congregation, and was almost exclusively of the male sex. The smallness of the number of ladies present was remarkable, and can only be ascribed to the not unfounded fear of the difficulty of getting in, and the fatigue of waiting three hours in the November air for admission. The general colour of the interior therefore was rather sombre. A small proportion only of the congregation appeared to be working men. It was a middle-class assembly, and not the upper section of it.

Shortly before seven o'clock the Bishop of London, accompanied by the Dean and members of the Chapter of the Cathedral, arrived, and took their seats below the pulpit. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs were seated opposite the clergy.

The Lessons of the evening service for the day were read by the Very Rev. Dean Milman, the prayers by the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, Minor Canon.

The choir, greatly augmented for the occasion, numbered 500 voices, divided into 200 troubles and altos, 150 tenors, and 150 bases. The whole body has been selected and trained within the past month by Mr. Martin, the master of the choir. The responses were sung to the music of Tallis, the psalms of the day to single chants by Tallis and Farrant. The "Magnificat" after the First and the "Nunc dimittis" after the Second Lesson were given with double chants. Mr. Martin led the choir from a position close to the reading-desk, and kept the numerous voices in perfect time by a scarcely perceptible motion of his hand. So immense is the space that even this great body of sound was not more than sufficient to fill it. The congregation joined in the Old Hundredth Psalm, which was sung after the Third Collect, and it was the grandest and most effective piece of the musical portion of the service. Mr. Goss presided at the organ.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. The text was the 7th verse of the 1st chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, "Waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." After describing the state of the Christian Church at Corinth, to which the epistle was addressed, and the patient and hopeful spirit in which they awaited the second coming of our Saviour, the congregation were exhorted to imitate their earnestness of heart. He urged the necessity of solemn reflection on the peculiar character of the season of Advent as a proper preparation for the solemnity of Christmas, which was too frequently celebrated by feasting and intemperance. It was well to begin on Advent Sunday such a series of services as the present. He trusted their meetings in that great cathedral, if blessed by God, would be more than the means of occasionally directing their attention to the concerns of their souls. He rather hoped that many would come there rejoicing in the opportunity furnished them, which was before denied, of worshipping God in all the solemnity of His house; and that many would that day begin a new and steady course of Christian waiting on the Lord. His Lordship's discourse lasted nearly an hour, and was delivered without any assistance from notes.

The service concluded with the 149th Psalm, in which the whole congregation again joined; and, the Right Rev. Prelate having afterwards pronounced the benediction, the congregation separated.

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An exceedingly rich velvet.
The shape worn by the Empress Eugénie.
The most becoming Jacket ever produced.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,
a very pretty shape, just from Paris.
For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.
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THE LAST DRESS OUT IN PARIS.
A Flounced or Double Skirt Lindsey, with rich Genoa Velvet Medallions round the entire Dress, price 31s 6d., made up and lined throughout. If with the new Rosaline Jacket, made and trimmed with Velvet, 37s 6d.
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It is made up, lined, and trimmed with Ducape and Velvet, with material for Bodice. Price 24s 6d. If with our new Rosaline Jacket, 28s 6d. If in the new Balmoral pure Wool Tartan, 40s. Jacket made, 48s.
A Miniature Dress sent free.
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made up in all the fashionable colours, and lined, with material for Bodice—a remarkably useful Dress. If with Rosaline Jacket complete, 24s 9d.
Double Twills, in every shade of colour, from 7s 9d. the Dress upwards, made up with jacket complete.
An excellent variety of every kind of useful dress made up.
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A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS,
at a singularly low Price.
A simple check, in all the fashionable colours; the material is Cashmere, with rich ducape side-trimming in French Blue, Nut Brown, Violet, Black, and the New Green, edged with Velvet. The skirt is lined throughout, the material for bodice included, price 14s 6d. If with our new-shaped Jacket, made and elaborately trimmed with velvet, 18s 6d. complete.
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Drawings and Patterns sent free.
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THE GUINEA SEALSKIN MANTLE,
and
THE GUINEA SEALSKIN OUT-DOOR JACKET.
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Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 12s 9d.
Drawings of all Jackets forwarded post-free.
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FRENCH MERINOS.—The French Muslin
Company have bought the Stock of M. Lefebvre et Cie, bankrupts, Rue de Rivoli, Paris, manufacturers of French Merinos, at a discount of 48 per cent from the cost. There are all the new colours manufactured for this season. The new brown is exceedingly good.
Patterns sent free.
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MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES, 25s.
A magnificent Dress, with rich satin stripes. By far the Handsomest Dress for the price ever offered.
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LINDSEY PETTICOATS MADE UP WITH ELASTIC BANDS.—The French Muslin Company are receiving weekly importations of very superior Lindsey Petticoats of a shape only just out. They are perfect, for gracefulness and comfort, and are just imported. The price is 10s 6d. and 15s 6d.; about 5s. under the usual price. Patterns sent free.
The PATENT REVERSIBLE PETTICOAT, or Two Petticoats in one, made up with elastic bands, price 17s 6d.
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QUILTED EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS,
remarkably warm and very light.
Price 21s 6d.
Quilted AUSTRALIAN WOOL PETTICOATS,
Price 16s 6d.
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FRENCH SLEEVES, prettily trimmed with Lace; very elegant, and great comfort. The colours are Cherry, French Blue, Rose, Emerald, Canary, Scarlet, Brown, Ruby, Violet, French Grey, Pink, Sky, Drab, and Black. Price 1s 9d. Two Pairs post-free for 4s 2d. in stamps.
Scarfs to match the same, 1s 9d. each.
The same Sleeve with a rich Genoa velvet cuff, 3s 9d.
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The best Grenoble, 2s., or 1 guinea the Dozen.
The very best Paris Kid 2s. 7d. per pair, or 31s. the Dozen.
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
Every pair warranted: the money returned if not approved.
Best Paris Gaudette, 2s. 6d.—usually sold 4s 6d.
A Sample Pair by sent by post for 2 extra stamps.
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RICH FRENCH MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES,
25s. 6d. the Robe.
Equal in appearance and wear to any 5-guinea Dress.
Patterns sent post-free.
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A Lot of warm Linseys, at 4s 6d. the Dress, worth 10s 6d.
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Black Cloth Jackets, 8s. 6d. ea. H.
Beautiful Sealskin Ditto, 10s 6d.
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Mottos
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Post-free for 1s 9d. each, in Chintz colours (ingrain).
Remember me—My Love to You—Forget-me-Not—
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Many Happy Returns—Many Happy Returns of the Day—
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Also, every Lady's Christian Name, in Chintz, 1s 6d.; White, 1s. each.
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Also the Marie Antoinette Apron, Morel's apron, beautifully trimmed and made with Genoa Velvet and Silk Cord, 5s 6d. post-free.
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!!
3000 Dozen of French Hemmed Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, 7s. 6d. half dozen, post-free. Worth double.
270 Beautifully Embroidered, Clear Dress Handkerchiefs, 4s. 6d. each, post-free. Worth 10s.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!!
Elegant Dressing Gowns, Promenade Dresses,
all of the Newest Styles,
Ready made, with Jackets complete,
from 15s. 6d. the Dress.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (only entrance corner of Maddox-street).

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!!
3000 Piccolomini Linen Sets of Sleeves and Collars, worked with ingrain colours, 3s. 3d. each, post-free.
700 Real Valenciennes Lace Collars of the newest shapes, 4s. 6d. each, post-free. Worth 8s 6d.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

SHIRTS.—Flannel Shirts of every description,
Dress Shirts, and Dressing Gowns.
CAPPER and WATERS, 36, Regent-street, London S.W.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—KING and CO.,
Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce, in answer to numerous inquiries, that the reason why they can sell 25 per cent cheaper than any other firm in the world is that they do a large home and foreign trade, under their own special superintendence, in one house, at a trifling expense, and buy all their goods for cash. Firms who, for the sake of an imposing appearance, have two, three, four, five, or six houses, can only pay their heavy expenses by large profits, which must come out of the pocket of the consumer.—N.B. KING and CO. keep an immense variety of the newest and richest description of goods that are produced.

MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING SILKS
at Half Price.
Black Glacé Silks £1 5 6 Full Dress.
" Glacé Poul de Soies 1 17 6 "
" Widows' Silks 1 19 6 "
" Flounced Silks 2 2 6 "
" Moiré Antiques 2 18 6 "
" Brocaded Double Skirts .. 3 18 6 "
Velvet-floenced Robes .. 5 10 0 "
Patterns sent post-free. Address to KING and CO., Regent-st., London

NEW WINTER SILKS at KING'S,
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Striped Glacé Silks £20 16 6 Full Dress.
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The New Double Skirt Silks 2 18 6 "
Velvet-floenced Robes 5 10 0 "
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Lyon's Silk Velvet 9 0 0 per yard.
Patterns sent post-free. Address to King and Co., Regent-st., London.

EVENING DRESSES, Patterns post-free.—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins and Tarlatans 0 5s. 6d. Full Dress.
Flounced Tarlatans and Double Skirts .. 0 6 6 "
Light Flounced Berberges 0 10 6 "
Tulle and Tarlatan Dresses, trimmed with ribbon 0 17 6 "
White, Pink, Blue, and Mauve Glacé Silks .. 1 12 6 "
Light Flounced and Double-skirt Silks .. 2 10 0 "
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

WINTER DRESSES and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Scotch Linseys 3s. 11d. the Full Dress.
Shepherd's Plaids 5s. 6d. "
French Merinos, all wool 10s. 6d. "
Silk and Moiré Double Skirts 7s. 6d. "
Lined Double Skirts trimmed with Pique 10s. 6d. "
Linen Velvet Medallion Double Skirts .. 4s. 11d. "
Linen Petticoats 4s. 6d. each.
Patterns sent post-free. Address to KING and Co., Regent-st., London.

MILLINERY, CAPS, WREATHS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.
R. BEST begs to announce to Ladies he has opened his Establishment,
135, OXFORD-STREET, W.,
in the above articles, which, for style, price, and variety, cannot be equalled by any other house.

MILLINERY, CAPS, WREATHS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders promptly executed.
Children's Hats and Bonnets.
R. BEST, 135, Oxford-street, W.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
The most elegant and useful
is the Velvet Table Cover, at 25s. 6d.
At W. STEVENSON, Carpet Manufacturer,
16, Piccadilly, W.

JUST RECEIVED from PARIS, and are now on Sale at the following Reduced Prices,
870 Elegant and Useful FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
45s 6d., 50s 6d., 55s 6d., to 2 guineas.
Novelties in Checked, Striped, and Glacé Silks,
18s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. the Dress.
Black and Half-mourning ditto at the same reduced prices.
** Patterns for inspection post-free.
N.B. All orders amounting to 45 and upwards carriage-paid. Observe the address—BEECH and BERRALL, The BEEHIVE, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

RICH SILK DRESSES, at 25s. 9d. the Full Dress.
SILK—PETER ROBINSON respectfully requests his Customers and Ladies in general to write for PATTERNS of the above Silks, which are all warranted the widest width, thoroughly good in quality, and free from any mixture of cotton, affording great variety for selection.
Rich Tartan Silks, at £1 7s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Jasper Bars and Plaids, at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Bayadère Bar Glacés, in twenty different shades, at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Rich raised Satin Bars, at £1 12s. 9d. the Full Dress.
The new Dinelli Plaids, at £1 15s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Brocaded Silks, at £1 18s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Rich Flounced Silks, from two-and-a-half guineas.
Patterns post-free. Address Peter Robinson, 103, 105, 107, 109, Oxford street.

FAMILY MOURNING ORDERS,
at PETER ROBINSON'S
FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
P. R. begs respectfully to inform Ladies and Families that they may effect a great saving, both of time and expense, by forwarding their orders at once to his Warehouse. He sells his goods really at the most reasonable prices, and guarantees the wear of every article. His stock of Family Mourning is the largest in London; both of goods made up ready for immediate wear, and in the piece; and a note descriptive of the mourning required will ensure its being sent forthwith, either in town or to any part of the country, free of carriage.
First-class Dressmaking at very moderate charges.
SKIRTS, trimmed deeply with Crapes, from one guinea to ten.
MANTLES, from 1 guinea to the richest qualities.
BONNETS, in the greatest variety, from 10s. 6d. to 2 guineas.
WIDOWS' CAPS, best quality, 3s. 6d.
Assistants sent to any part to take orders, or Samples and Patterns free.
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SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS.—
Black Silks, in every make, from 30s. to 60s.
Wear guaranteed.
Rich Black Flounced Robes, from 2½ guineas.
Shades of Grey and Half-Mourning, at Half Price.
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NEW FABRICS IN BLACK.—
The Cashmere Royale. The Delhi Cashmere.
The Berlin Cloth. The Royal Ottoman.
All highly recommended for wear. Patterns free.
Also, New HALF-MOURNING MANTLES.
At PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
103 Oxford-street, London.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in CASHMERE SHAWLS, 3 Guineas and 5 Guineas; usual prices, 8 Guineas and 12 Guineas.—FARMER and ROGERS invite attention to a Manufacturer's Stock of beautiful FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, purchased for cash at nearly one third the original price. Among them are some of the most superb and elegant Shawls ever produced. India Shawls bought and exchanged—177, 173, 175, Regent-street.

LOCKE'S LINSEY WOOLSEYS for Dresses
and Petticoats, in various new mixtures and designs. Patterns free on application. By appointment to the QUEEN, HAN TARTAN and SCOTCH TWEED WAREHOUSES, 119 and 127, Regent-street, W.

QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS
are strongly recommended to those who wish to combine elegance with comfort. To be had only of W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street, dépôt for the Eider-down Quilts and Patent Spring Pillows.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANUFACTURERS—
Black, White, and Colours.
The Full Dress, 4s. to 5½ guineas.
NEW PARIS CLOAKS ARE NOW READY.
"Coin de Feu," so much admired, 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s.
THE GUINEA EVENING DRESS (Crystallized).
REPS DE PARIS and VELOURINES
The Skirt made up complete, 2½ guineas.
SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE,
Fifth-street, Soho.

AIXA—LADIES' JACKETS of this novel
design, in superior cloth, beautifully embroidered with braid, sleeves à la Zouave, open to the corsage, with buttons and loops to fasten. The most elegant Jackets ever produced, and highly suitable for presents.
Price in Cloth, One Guinea.
"Velvet, Three Guineas.
Illustrations of the patterns post-free.
THOMAS FORD (late Dorcy), Mourning Warehouse, 42, Oxford-street, London.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS and JACKETS.
Our new shapes, in Sealskin Mantles, price 18s. 9d., 21s., and 25s. 6d.
Sealskin Jacket, 16s. 9d., and 18s. 6d.
LARGE CIRCULAR CLOTH CLOAKS, with new-shape Hoods, 16s. 9d., 21s., and 25s. 6d.
CLOTH JACKETS, new shapes, from French Modistes, 9s. 11d., 12s. 6d., and 14s. 9d.
OPERA CLOAKS, 13s. 9d. and 16s. 6d.; lined with silk and quilted, 21s.
RICH VELVET MANTLES, lined and quilted throughout, 42s. to 3½ guineas. Extra rich quality velvet, trimmed with crochet fringe, 34 to 5 guineas.
Drawings of the Mantles post-free.
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SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS.
This fashionable Dress, made up in all Colours, lined and richly trimmed with velvet, and material for Bodice, price 14s. 9d.; with our new Paris Jacket, made and trimmed to correspond, 16s. 6d., the Dress complete.
Also, our CASHMERE CHECK DRESS, lined throughout, with rich Ducape side-trimming, in all colours, edged with velvet, and material for Bodice, 14s. 9d. Made up with our new self-expanding Jacket, the Dress complete, 13s. 6d.
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For country orders, size round the shoulders and waist, with the length of the skirt.
THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

NEW BARATHEA CASHMERE DRESS.
Soft as French Merino, a perfectly new texture, the Skirt lined, and made up with two or three flosses, elegantly trimmed with velvet. Price, with material for Bodice, 25s. 6d. Made up complete with our New Paris Jacket, 28s. 6d.
OUR NEW THIBET WOOL DRESS, a soft, warm texture, in all colours, made in the same style, or double skirt. Prices 25s. 6d. and 35s.
THE NEW PROMENADE DRESS, an entirely new design, the Jacket forming a double skirt. Drawings of the Dresses and Patterns post-free.
Post-office orders payable to Wm. Boyce.
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MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES,
in Plain and Coloured Stripes, 22s. 6d. to 35s. Very handsome Dresses for the Season.
Rich Clan Tartan Poplins, 21s. the Full Dress.
Black French Glacé Silks, 31s. 6d. the Dress.
Patterns post-free.
THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

FRENCH MERINOS at Extraordinary Low
Prices.—We have just received from our Agent a beautiful selection in all colours.
No. 1, 1s. 11d.; No. 2, 2s. 6d.; No. 3, 2s. 11d.; No. 4, 3s. 6d.
These goods are well worth the attention of every family.
Patterns sent post-free.
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HANDKERCHIEFS for PRESENTS,
EMBROIDERED WITH LADIES' CHRISTIAN NAMES, by post 13 stamps; half-dozen, 6s. 9d.; in Colours, 20 stamps. Hemmed-stitched Cambric, 13 stamps; extra fine, 24 stamps.
Gentlemen's Names for 26 stamps, per Dozen.
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LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS,
Trimmed and Furnished.
Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.
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Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with Prices sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN,
which are sent home throughout the Kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES,
for Ladies and Children of all ages.
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Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
sent home free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

MRS. PHILP'S
of the best patterns, materials, and needlework,
TEN GUINEAS EACH.
MRS. PHILP'S
COMPLETE MARRIAGE OUTFITS,
prepared from the newest and most approved designs,
TWENTY GUINEAS EACH.
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COMPLETE INDIA OUTFITS,
and Ladies' Outfits for any Colony, equally moderate.
PHILP and SON,
317, Regent-street, W. (fourth house above the Polytechnic)

PRESENTS OF NEEDLEWORK (commenced and finished) in BERLIN WOOL, Beads, Embroidery, &c. An extensive and well-selected Stock at WOODALL'S (late Götto), 202, Regent-street (opposite Conduit-street).

KNITTED, NETTED, and CROCHET HOSIERY in BERLIN, Lady Betty, and Fleecy WOOL. A large assortment suitable for this season of the year, consisting of Vests, Spencers, Nightgowns, Knee-caps, Opera-caps, Cloaks, &c.; and every Article for Children's wear, at WOODALL'S (late Götto), 202, Regent-street (opposite Conduit-street).

DRESS TRIMMINGS, in every variety of Fringes, Velvets, Braids, Buttons, &c., at WOODALL'S (late Götto) Trimming Warehouse, 202, Regent-street (opposite Conduit-street).

ROBERT SHAW, 100, Oxford-street.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY, of every description and quality, in Lambwool, Merino, and Spun Silk, manufactured by the Under-vaistcoats, Drawers, Union Dresses, Spencers, &c. Devonshire Knit Lambwool Petticoats, the lightest yet warmest article made, and especially adapted for Invalids, or any that require warmth without much weight. Established 1777.

PRINTED FLANNEL DRESSING-GOWNS,
elegantly trimmed, lined throughout, and full skirt, 37s. 6d. Linsey Reversible and Steel Petticoats.—ROBERTSHAW, 100, Oxford-street. Wedding and India Outfits.

SHIRTS.—ROBERTSHAW'S superior Shirts, 32s. and 38s. the half-dozen. Printed Flannel Shirts, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each. Outfits for either service. Excellence guaranteed with economy. Address, 100, Oxford-st. Established 1777.

LA PRIMA DONNA CORSET.—This splendidly-fitting Corset adapts the style of the celebrated Corsetto di Medici to the use of Ladies who desire to retain their accustomed mode of lacing at the back, with front fastening at the pleasure of the wearer. Illustrated Prospectus, Price List, and Self-measurement Papers, post-free. All country orders sent carriage-paid or post-free.—Messdames MARION and MAITLAND, Patentees, 238, Oxford-street (opposite the Marble Arch), Hyde-park.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free. J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury

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JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., of 9, Ludgate-hill, established upwards of fifty years, will send Patterns or Samples, free, for inspection or comparison, of their rich Double Damask Tablecloths, with Napkins and Suppercloths to match; diaper and damask, by the yard, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 wide. Sheetings from 1 to 3½ yards, Cotton Sheetings (from 1 to 3 yards wide), Huckabacks, Medical Baden-Baden, Roll Towellings, Glass and Knife Cloths, Dusters, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice. Carriage paid upon amounts above 45.

CHARLES PACKER (late Antoni Ferrer),
ARTIST in HAIR to the QUEEN, by Appointment.
Hair Jewellery Department, 138 Regent-street.
Foreign and Fancy ditto, 78, Regent-street.
Jet and Mourning ditto, 76, Regent-street.

HAIR BRACELETS, CHAINS, RINGS, &c.,
are made by MILNE and CO., the Swedish Artists, 70, George-street, Edinburgh, superior to anything ever before seen. Books of Designs, Prices, and Testimonials post-free.

COMFORT to the FEET.—Ease in Walking.—The PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are extremely soft and easy, and a certain relief for tender feet.—HALL and CO., Patentees, 2, Wellington-street, Strand (leading to Waterloo-bridge).

FIRST-CLASS ELASTIC BOOTS AT MODERATE PRICES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots for the present season. Illustrated price Catalogue free by post. THOMAS D. MARSHALL 132, OXFORD-STREET W

CAUTION.
In consequence of many impudent attempts to deceive the public, it is necessary to state that all Messrs. Nicoll's manufactures may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen, to copy which is fraud, and may be thus detected: If the garment is dark-coloured, the label has a black ground with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground and red letters. Each garment is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price and is of the best materials.
H. J. and D. NICOLL have recognised agents in various parts of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and any information forwarded through them will be thankfully acknowledged or paid for, so that the same may lead to the prosecution of any person copying their trade mark or making an unfair use of their name; that is to say, in such a manner as may be calculated to mislead.
(Signed)
H. J. and D. NICOLL,
Regent-street and Cornhill, London.

NICOLL'S PATENT CAPE PALETOT
offers the following desideratum:—The Cape descends from the front part of the shoulders, and forms a species of sleeve for each arm. Both are at perfect freedom, having to pass through enlarged apertures in the skirt or body of the specimen; these apertures, however, are duly covered by the Cape, which does not appear at the back part of the Paletot, but only in the front, and thus serves to form hanging sleeves, at the same time concealing the hands when placed in the pockets. The garment is altogether most convenient and graceful in appearance, and can in London alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT
has all these advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original paletot; that is to say, as it avoids giving to the wearer an out-of-date appearance, professional men and all others can use it during morning and afternoon, and in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, thus securing a more graceful outline and great saving in wear; the latter advantage is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly-stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented.
In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street; and 22, Cornhill.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTH, &c.
H. J. and D. NICOLL recommend for an outside Coat the HAVLOCK and PATENT CAPE PALETOT; and for ordinary use the CAPE SUIT, each being well adapted for young gentlemen, on account of exhibiting considerable economy with general excellence. Gentlemen at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, the Military and Naval Schools, waited on by appointment. A great variety of materials adapted for the Kilited or Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Princes, may be seen at WARRICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street.

FOR LADIES.
NICOLL'S PATENT HIGHLAND CLOAK
is a combination of utility, elegance, and comfort. No Lady having to pass through a large arch in travelling, or in going to or from covering full dress, would willingly be without one. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Roqueira, and has an elastic Caprine Hood. It is not cumbersome or heavy, and measures from 12 to 16 yards round the outer edge, falling in graceful folds from the shoulders; but by a mechanical contrivance (such being a part of the patent) the wearer can instantly form semi-sleeves, and thus leave the arms at liberty; at the same time the Cloak can be made as quickly to resume its original shape. The materials chiefly used for travelling are the soft neutral-coloured shower-proof Woollen Cloths manufactured by this firm; but for the promenade other materials are provided. The price will be two guineas and a half for each Cloak; but, with the Moiré and the new Hood, a few shillings more are required. This department is attended to by Cutters, who prepare Mantles of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth Jackets, either for in or out door use. These at all times—like this Firm's Riding Habit—are in good taste, and fit well. Female attendants may also be seen for Fautails des Dames à Cheval, partially composed of Chambré. As no measure is required, the Patent Highland Cloak can be sent at once to any part of the country, and is thus well adapted for gift.
H. J. and D. Nicoll, Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

132, REGENT-STREET, W.—NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT for the Nobility and Gentry. Naval, Military, and Clerical Tailor and Outfitter, 132, Regent-street, W.
WM. CLARK (from H. J. and D. Nicoll).

132, REGENT-STREET, W.—NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT for the Professional and Commercial Public. Clerical, Legal, and Court Robemaker, 132, Regent-street, W.
WM. CLARK (from H. J. and D. Nicoll).

132, REGENT-STREET, W.—WILLIAM
CLARK, from H. J. and D. Nicoll.—The NON-REGISTERED PERMISSIO CLOTH PALETOT.—The cloth used for this graceful garment, being made from the Llama and Astracan Wools, has a great advantage over the ordinary Llama cloth, being finer and stronger, with a permanent finish, retaining all the softness of the Llama. It is an article of clothing that illustrates, both in material and design, perhaps better than any other garment of the season, the prevailing and growing taste among the well-to-do part of the public for chasteness and simplicity of style in dress. It is made only in dark, fine cloths, or in dark colours slightly mixed with a lighter shade. Some of these plain colours are of distinctly novel tints, and the few sprinklings of mixtures added in these original shades produce a variety quite sufficient to give ample choice, without impeding in the slightest degree the character required for a quiet and gentlemanly garment.
Two of these latter are especially adapted for Frock-Coats for Clergymen. One of them is so dark as not to be easily detected from black, but affording more durability for wear than can be produced in plain black. The other is a little lighter, and, while it is equally well adapted for frock-coats, is also peculiarly suitable for clerical and other quiet professional paletots.
Wm. Clark has also a very strong fabric of fine Doeskin, in exactly the same colourings, for Trousers, and which is more durable than ordinary cloth, in plain colours or mixtures. The price is less for the Paletots, Morning, or Frock Coats, 42s.; and Trousers, 21s.; longings, travelling, or business, Suits made from this pattern-finished Colswold Angoras, at 60s. Waterproof Capes and Overcoats of every description and novelty in material, from 21s. Full Dress Evening Suits—Black Cloth Dress-Coat, White Vest, and Black Trousers, complete for 75s. Every other article of dress equally moderate in cost. Ladies' Riding Habits, in Waterproof Tweeds or Melton Cloths, for morning wear, 60s.; ditto ditto, in Superfine Cloth, 45 to 47 7s.
WM. CLARK, Military and Clerical Tailor and Robemaker, 132, Regent-street, W.

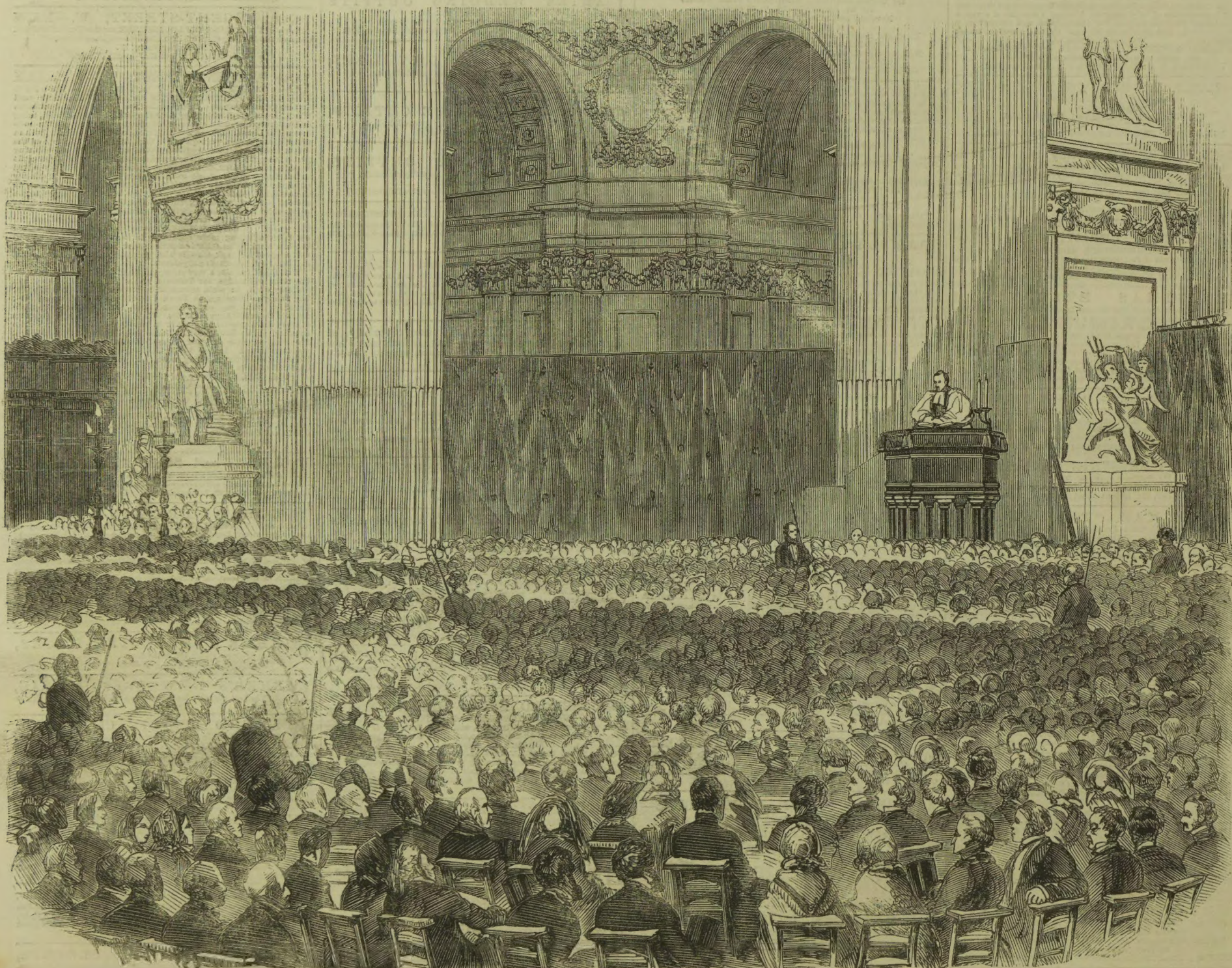
132, REGENT-STREET, W.—WILLIAM
CLARK'S CLERICAL SUITS at 8s. Made from the permanent finished cloth, that will neither spot nor shrink. Clerical Gowns and Surplices equally moderate in cost.
Wm. Clark, Clerical Tailor, 132, Regent-street, W.

DOUDNEY and SONS' RIDING-HABITS,
at 4s. Footman's Suit, 43 3s. Patronised by the Queen and all the Royal Family.—Doudney and Sons, 17, Old Bond-street; 25, Burlington-arcade; 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

MECHI'S DRESSING CASES
and TRAVELLING BAGS.—115, Regent-street, and 4, Leadenhall-street, London. Bronzes, razors, pens, and every work, medieval manufactures, dressing bags and dressing cases, toilet cases, work boxes and work tables, inkstands and fans; the largest stock in England of papier-mâché elegances, writing-desks, envelope cases, despatch



INAUGURATION OF A LIFE-BOAT AND LIFE BOAT HOUSE AT SUNDERLAND.—SEE PAGE 560.



THE FIRST EVENING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, ON SUNDAY, NOV. 23.—SEE PAGE 269.